THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7315.—Vol. XLVIII. *MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

The nonsense that is talked and written on the Continent—and at home—about England's policy abroad justifies and demands a few plain words of explanation. England, let us frankly admit it, is no longer a military Power in the modern sense. Our sympathies, and our policy are platonic rather than practical. We do not intend to land a British soldier on the Continent if we can possibly help it, and all declarations of policy must be discounted by this consideration. But, subject to that limitation, England has a policy, a tolerably clear and practical policy, which is sometimes obscured by the prejudices of her Ministers and the ignorance of her newspapers, but which is not very difficult to define and to defend. If it is clearly kept in mind, it will save our contemporaries many mistakes and foreign Governments much confusion.

England being the Power which has most to lose by an outbreak of war, and which also is the least prepared to play a successful part in a great campaign, has only one policy. She is for peace, and in pursuit of that policy she is against any and every Power that is for war—so far as it is for war. Lord Salisbury's personal prejudices lead him from time to time to mistake the Powers which are working for peace. He seems to have imagined some time ago that Italy and Austria were Powers whose interests were so obviously bound up with the maintenance of the *status quo* that to back them up was the best way of conducing to the tranquillity of Europe. It was not because he disliked France or that he loved Austria. He thought it well to discourage a possible French attack on Italy by favouring the notion of an Anglo-Italian alliance on the seas, and he supported Austria in order to deter Russia from making a descent upon Bulgaria. But the result of his policy has not been in accordance with his wishes. Instead of promoting the peace of Europe it has stimulated the restlessness and the aggressive instincts of the Italians and the Magyars, until the only present menace to the tranquillity of Europe comes from Pesth and from Rome. Lord Salisbury may not be fully convinced of this. He probably clings to the hope that, despite Signor Crispi's lamentable and indefensible Notes to France, Italy can be relied upon not to push matters to extremes, and, although reassured as to the pacific policy of the Tzar, he clings to the tradition that Austria is the keystone of the European arch. But even Lord Salisbury will oppose both Italy and Austria if they proceed from provocative language to action inconsistent with the peace of Europe.

England is against any and every disturber of the peace. It is this which marks her out as the natural friend and ally of the present Tzar, and—so long as his policy corresponds to his speeches and not to his newspapers—of Prince Bismarck. England would be against France if she attacked Germany, against Germany if she attacked France. England is against Italy now that Italy is disturbing Europe by maintaining unjustifiable claims with indefensible "arguments;" but she would be against France if France were to assume the role of the aggressor against Italy. England would be against Russia if Russia sent an army corps into Bulgaria; but she would be at least as much against Austria if the Magyars were to be so demented as to force Francis Joseph into aggressive action either in the Balkans or on the Vistula. If any Power imagines that it can count upon England's goodwill should it draw the sword against its neighbour, that Power is mightily mistaken. We are fully prepared to admit all that can be said about England's goodwill or ill-will mattering very little to Powers who can put a million of armed men into the field. But we are not discussing whether England counts for much or counts for little. We are only anxious to point out that whether she counts for much or whether she counts for little, she must be counted against the Power which disturbs the peace. Hence for the moment English opinion is distinctly against Signor Crispi who we trust has been told at Friedrichsruhe to moderate the rancour of his tongue. Hence also even Lord Salisbury will be compelled to ally himself more and more closely with the Tzar, the one Ruler in Europe whose policy in its aim is identical with our own.

ARE SCEPTICS STINGY?

A Capital Practical Test.

We published an article the other day on the stinginess of sceptics, based upon the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh is still hampered with the debts incurred in the long legal campaign which he waged to secure the concession of full civil rights to unbelievers. Our conclusions have been warmly contested, but it would be more satisfactory if they were disproved. The whole sum needed to clear off Mr. Bradlaugh's liabilities is £1,500—about a quarter of the sum which a single suburban congregation will spend in putting up a new chapel. The best refutation of the inferences which we drew in our article on the stinginess of sceptics would be to clear this sum off in the next six days. We are glad to see that this idea has suggested itself to some of our readers, whose letters we append—prefaced by a brief protest from the person most concerned, which, however, was hardly called for by our comments, for we expressly remarked that it was "the vast body of the *well-to-do* unbelievers whose battle Mr. Bradlaugh has fought with an enthusiasm and an earnestness of which they are incapable who have left him in the lurch":—

Sir,—In speaking for me, you have done injustice to mine. The debt owing from the more than five years' struggle is roughly about £1,500. The bulk of the cost was borne by voluntary contributions, mostly from poor folk, which were acknowledged week by week in the *National Reformer*. My friends are poor, but they are not "stingy."—Yours sincerely,

C. Bradlaugh.

20, *Circus-road, St. John's-wood, London, N.W., August* 25.

Dear Sir,—I have read with feelings of deep regret your words in reference to Mr. Bradlaugh, and especially in regard to his inability to get an adequate holiday after his arduous labours in the House and elsewhere on behalf of the oppressed and suffering. Might I offer to him, direct or through you, £20 to enable him to get this needful rest? I am unable to get a holiday myself, owing to an accident, and I should be so thankful to be able to make the sum which it would probably cost me available for this object if Mr. Bradlaugh will only regard it as a sum not given to him personally, but as a means of enabling him to continue his invaluable services in the cause of justice and humanity. You will know how far I can venture to do what I suggest—not as an offer from rich to poor, but from one poor to his brother poorer. You will perhaps recognize my name as connected with the Langworthy Fund and the Defence Fund.—Very faithfully yours,

A. Reade.

Dear Sir,—If your article on the financial responsibilities that Mr. Bradlaugh has undertaken on behalf of "Principles of Freedom" means anything, I take it to mean an opportunity for all to aid in discharging a liability incurred by him on account of the principles he advocated and made concrete, defended, and advanced. No man has entered Parliament under such difficulties, and no man that I can learn of has so clearly established his fitness to be there in so short a time under even whatsoever favourable conditions his parliamentary career has begun. Those who politically differ with him must, and do, respect his work and his ability. The very men who caused the financial responsibilities have favoured and passed the legislative measures that render a recurrence of them impossible. His critical, constructive, and administrative ability cannot be ignored or overshadowed by party questions, and are offered to the State, and are such as the State requires. That they should be detracted from by irritating financial obligations incurred with the approval of one section, and now acknowledged to have been an unfortunate incident by the other, is a calamity. An opportunity for a graceful recognition of the rights he has advocated and the wrongs he has succeeded in redressing, is presented to those whose cause he has espoused, and those who from honest motives have felt it necessary to oppose him till he could get the law altered. I enclose a cheque for £5 to the fund.—Yours truly,

John Wand.

Southdale, Bristol-road, Birmingham, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I am a Conservative, and a clergyman, and I write from a Conservative club, but so thoroughly am I in accord with your leading

article concerning Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal that I venture to pen you this letter. I am persuaded that, were a subscription list to be opened on his behalf, many if not most of the subscribers would be found to be Conservative in their politics and orthodox in their religious opinions. The stinginess, the illiberality in every sense of the word, the bigotry and narrow-mindedness of the so-called Secularists or Atheists, is beyond belief, and is in marked contrast to their loudly-expressed desire for Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—their verbal admiration for charity, freedom of thought, and toleration. This I stated publicly only the other day at a meeting in Hyde Park, and I met with no denial of the truthfulness of my remarks, even though my audience was composed chiefly of those whom I was upbraiding. I will only too gladly contribute my mite to Mr. Bradlaugh's assistance, and I sign myself an admirer of his and a

CONSERVATIVE AND A CLERGYMAN.

SIR,—The most casual glance at the subscriptions that came in from all parts of Great Britain, the lists of which were published weekly in the *National Reformer*, indicate that while they were very numerous they were also from very poor people. So far, then, the poor avowed sceptics have done their duty well. But you write as if avowed professing sceptics were even relatively numerous enough to be as capable of recognition as, say, Quakers and Dissenters were 200 years ago. This is most unjust. Give us the preferential position and advantages that the long enjoyment of equal civil rights and social recognitions have conferred upon all sects of Christians compared with those that in this day even sceptics have, and then it will be time enough to berate us for our stinginess.—Yours respectfully.

A. F. WINKS.

74, *Sandmere-road, Clapham.*

We have also received the following subscriptions, transferred from the Langworthy Fund:—

J. Harris Sanders	£5	5	0
Edmond Selous	1	1	0

PHOTOGRAPHING EXPRESSES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. CAMERON SWAN.

SPECIALISM is the feature of the age. In his amusements, as in his studies, the modern man takes for his province not the universe but the atom. Mr. Cameron Swan—the son of the distinguished electrician—is a case in point. He is an engraver by profession, and an amateur photographer for amusement. The amateur photographer is very much abroad just now, but Mr. Swan has a province which is peculiarly his own. Just as Dr. Emerson—whose books have been noticed in these columns—devotes his camera with consummate skill to the Norfolk Broads, so Mr. Swan devotes *his* to express trains. Hardly a holiday passes but sees him camera in hand waiting on some trunk line to catch the flying features of the object that he loves. But though a devoted lover of express trains Mr. Swan is full of sympathy for others who care for them too. It is "no damage to him"—as to the philosopher—"but rather a pleasure, if all the world love them also and think of them as highly." We had no hesitation, therefore, in calling Mr. Swan's attention to our recent articles on the new expresses and in inviting his help for the illustration of them. Mr. Swan was kind enough to show us a collection of his photographs, and to give some particulars with regard to his experience in taking them. The following report furnished by one of our representatives embodies the substance of Mr. Swan's curious information:—

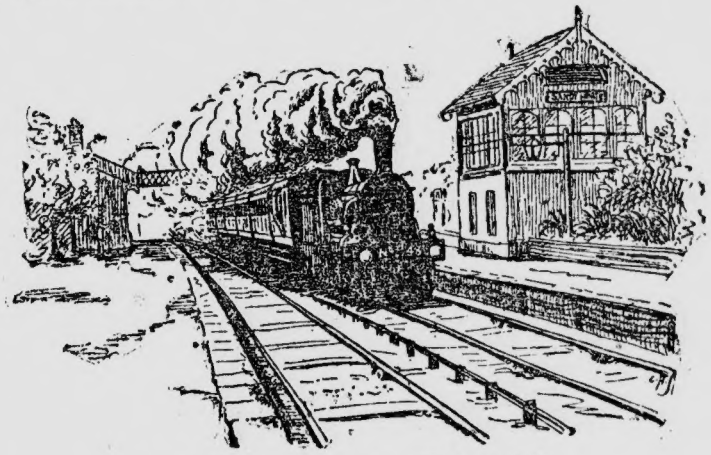
A HOBBY BY HEREDITY.

Mr. Swan's collection of photographs included express trains on nearly every line and in every stage of their progress. It represented, he told me, the work of scores of holidays and half-holidays spent in travelling by expresses or in photographing them as they passed. How did he come, I asked, to take up his hobby? "Love of travel," replied Mr. Swan, "is probably the first cause, and that begets a regard for the means of motion; you might call the locomotive engine and the bicycle my hobby horses. But the hobby is partly hereditary, I suppose. I have always been interested in railways, and have spent some time in engineering works; whilst it was my father's invention of the modern 'dry plates' which has made instantaneous photography possible."

ARRESTING EXPRESSES IN THEIR FLIGHT.

"And without which the photographing express trains in particular would never have come into existence?"—"Quite so. Take, for instance, a train going at the rate of forty miles an hour. All that is now necessary in photography is an exposure for the 1-120th part of a second in bright sunshine. During that time the train will have moved only six inches, and that amount of motion is *une quantité négligeable* for the photographer. You arrest the train for the 1-120th part of a second only, and you can get its likeness taken."

It is obvious, however, that if the motion of the train, while it is "flying for its likeness," can be neglected, the likeness of an express train will not be unlike that of a slow train, or even of one at rest. The Flying Nor'-Wester might, it would seem, just as well be a crawling suburban. How, I asked Mr. Swan, does he surmount the crux of his case? The difficulty of representing quick motion in inanimate objects is not confined to photography; it is experienced in the art of painting also. Artists usually call in adventitious aids, and I cited the case of Turner's famous picture of a Great Western train, which he called "Rain, Steam, and Speed," and in which he employed several devices—such as the hare running at full speed before the engine, and the contrast with the little boat on the river—to aid his representation of speed. Mr. Swan, although a great admirer of Turner's pictures, pointed out that the master had made the furnace in front. This was obviously too daring an absurdity to allow the picture to pass muster even for a moment with a practical engineer. By way of explaining his own devices for surmounting the difficulty, Mr. Swan selected a few of what he considered his most successful photographs. "The first essential," he pointed out, "is to select a spot where the light will strike behind the smoke of the engine. If the light is full on it, the smoke will come out entirely white; but if behind it



G.N.R.—THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN.

there will be shadows intermingled, and the sense of motion will at once be conveyed. Then, again, it is best to take your train in 'three-quarter view:' amongst other advantages, this enables you to photograph the whole length of the train and to catch the clouds of dust rising behind it. It is often a good plan, too, to select a spot where there is a curve in the line, as the leaning of the engine is an important factor in conveying the impression of speed." Mr. Swan's specimens—of which only a very imperfect idea can be given by reproductions from drawings—showed how completely he is master of all the tricks of his trade. But at the best the photographer of express trains is at a disadvantage compared with the photographer of steamboats. Mr. Swan has done a little in this line also. He showed me, for instance, a very successful photograph of the Queenborough and Flushing boat: the wash of the steamer here told the story of its motion unmistakeably.

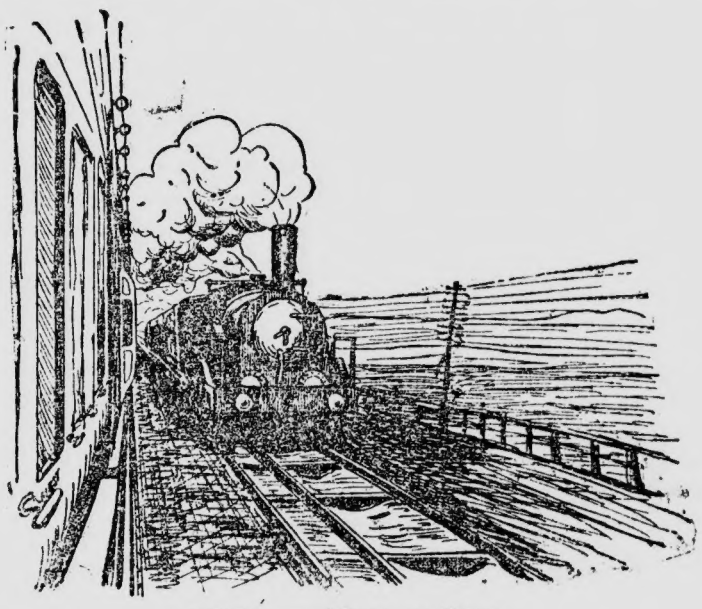
THE CAMERA AT THE CARRIAGE WINDOW.

The art of "photographing expresses" has two branches—that of photographing the expresses themselves, and that of photographing what you can see from them. Mr. Swan's work in this second sphere, of which he went on to show me some specimens, is unique. Nothing is more tantalizing to the ordinary lover of nature than to be rushed through picturesque scenery in a lightning express. There is nothing to be seen, one is apt to complain; or at best only just so much as to make one long to be able to see more. But this is the fault, not of the speed of the expresses, but of the slowness of our eyesight. The camera conquers all that. "Here," said Mr. Swan, "is a view of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The express dashes over the bridge, and you can see this lovely view for a second only, but that is ample time for the camera to fix it for ever." I asked how the camera was managed in this case. "I held it," Mr. Swan explained, "under my arm, and put it out of the window in an ordinary carriage, much to the amazement and amusement of my fellow passengers."

Among other photographs of this kind Mr. Swan showed me one taken from the last coach of the Dover boat express while passing round the very sharp curve at Strood. The Castle and Cathedral of Rochester are included in the view, which shows the engine of the express almost at a right angle.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

In these days of high-speed travelling, we are all familiar with the effect of two expresses passing one another in opposite directions; the sudden rush of



G.W.R.—100 MILES AN HOUR.

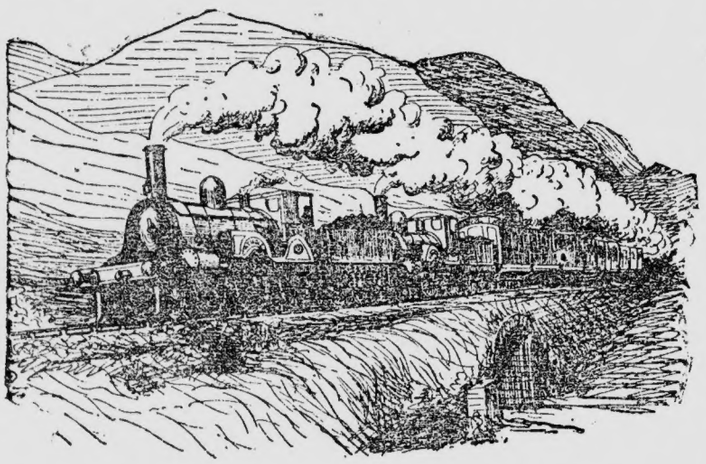
darkness is so soon gone, that one hardly notices it. Mr. Swan, however, determined to photograph such a passage. "I left Paddington, one day," he said, "by the 2.15 express to Reading, with the intention of taking the 'Flying Dutch

man,' which is due in London at 2.45. After carefully watching the signals for the 'up' train, at length I caught sight of the speck, with its little halo of steam and dust, in the far distance. Half-seconds were valuable now, and my camera was soon out of the window, with the shutter set at its fastest speed. When the advancing engine was within thirty yards of me I pressed the trigger, and with a roar the 'Dutchman' rushed past; but I got it," exclaimed Mr. Swan, "and here is the photograph. Our train was then going over forty, and the 'Dutchman' at sixty miles an hour, so the two trains passed at one hundred miles an hour."

"Is it not difficult to get the train in the right part of your plate?" I asked.—"It needs considerable practice, coolness, and quickness of eye and hand; but I can always 'hit' the train within a foot of any given point."

DRIVERS AND THEIR ENGINES.

Noticing a photograph in which the driver of the express was leaning out of his cab, as though he were anxious to be "included in the group," I inquired if Mr. Swan found the drivers take an interest in his proceedings. "Certainly," he replied, "and many of my best train photographs are largely



HIGHLAND RAILWAY.—CROSSING THE GRAMPIANS.

due to the attention which the drivers have paid to my instructions. For instance, I would ask one of them to put his reversing lever in full gear and to 'coal up' a little, so as to mingle some smoke with the clouds of white steam while passing the chosen spot for taking the photograph." I asked Mr. Swan if he found the men attached to their engines in the way sailors often are to their ships. "They are too badly paid," he said, "for that. A man gets to know his engine, to understand its ways, and in that way to prefer driving it to any other; but the hours are too long and the pay too small to encourage any sentimental attachment." "Do the men as a rule know the principles of their work," I went on to ask, "or do they merely drive by rule of thumb?"—"There is the greatest possible difference," Mr. Swan said, "between different men in that respect. Some of them master the principles of construction, and take real scientific interest in their work; but for the most part they are content, I fancy, to know *what* they have to do without caring to inquire *why*. In one little matter, by the way," continued Mr. Swan, "I have helped some of my driver friends to ascertain the speed of their train at any moment. With this little table which I made out for the drivers of the Chatham and Dover boat expresses, they have only to count the number of strokes which the connecting rod makes in 5 secs., and a glance at the following table gives the speed:—

No. of revs. in 5 secs.	Speed in miles per hour.	No. of revs. in 5 secs.	Speed in miles per hour.
1	2.8	8	22.4
2	5.6	9	25.2
3	8.4	10	28
4	11.2	15	42
5	14	20	56
6	16.8	25	70
7	19.6		

AN AMATEUR ENGINE DRIVER.

"Then you are something of a practical driver yourself, Mr. Swan?"—"Yes, I have made many trips on engines, and learned the working of them; and although I have not often driven, my experience has at any rate been enough to show me how heavy the sense of responsibility is, and what strength of nerve we demand every day from the underpaid men on whose steadiness and alertness the safety of all trains must largely depend."

*A DEAD POETESS.**

HER readers do not need to be told that the late Miss Margaret Veley was a poetess, but the full extent of her endowment is for the first time disclosed in this little volume. It was not a great, irrepressible, glorious gift of song, but it was perfect in its way. Miss Veley had thought, passion and style, these three; and the greatest of these is style. She knew exactly what she wanted to say, and she said it in apt, concise words, full of colour and vitality. We feel throughout that she is the mistress of her medium; what she cannot do she does not attempt. The poems we like least are those in which she adopts irregular metrical forms. She lacks the necessary lyric impetus, so that her measures, instead of surging along, seem rather to stumble and halt. Moreover the fluid form seems to beget a certain haziness of thought and imagery notably absent from her work in stricter schemes. "A Marriage of Shadows," in our opinion, merits its place of honour only in respect of length. The gem of the book, if we are not mistaken, is a blank-verse poem, full of passionate pathos, entitled "Out of the Darkness," and scarcely less beautiful is a "dramatic lyric" (as Mr. Browning would call it) with the title "First or Last? A Wife to her Husband." It is a dying woman who is speaking:—

* * * *

Ah, your sad face! I know you think
(Clasp me, O love, your faith is mine,
Only my weakness makes me shrink)
That I am standing on the brink
Of night where never dawn will shine,
Of slumber whence I shall not wake,
Of darkness where no life will grope—
I know your hopeless creed, and take
My part therein for your dear sake,—
We stand asunder if I hope.

And yet I dreamed of a fair land
Where you and I were met at last,
And face to face, and hand in hand,
Smiled at the sorrow overpast.
The eastern sky was touched with fire,
In the dim woodlands cooed the dove,
Earth waited, tense with strong desire
For day—your coming, O my love!
The breeze awoke to breathe your name,
And through the leafy maze I came,
With feet that could not turn aside,
With eyes that would not be denied—
My lips, my heart a rosy flame,
Because you kissed me ere I died.

In lighter verse, where wit goes hand in hand with feeling, Miss Veley's admirable finish of expression stands her in good stead. Nothing could be better than "A Japanese Fan," "A Lutanist," and "A Game of Piquet." "Private Theatricals" is a little more commonplace, but "A Closed Book" is charming throughout and contains one really classic verse. The poetess is musing over the magic of a book she read in childhood and will not read again lest the spell should be broken.

How if I marvelled to myself: and him
I honoured once? Surely the past might rise
In human shape, and look at me with dim
Reproachful eyes,

Because for his enchantment long ago
I had no thanks to give in later days,—
O dreams that flickered in the firelight glow,
Be his your praise!

He gave my fancy wings, and in its flight
No fault, no failure, could it stoop to note;
Perhaps I read the book he meant to write,
Not that he wrote.

How truly observed! and how delicately expressed!

In a preface of less than twenty pages, Mr. Leslie Stephen gives a sympathetic sketch of Miss Veley's life and character. Her story is in many points curiously like that of Charlotte Brontë, though the darkest elements of the Brontë tragedy are happily wanting. Miss Veley, like her great predecessor, "began to write English verse at an early age;" she, too, was "singularly modest and retiring" in nature; she, too, wrote a remarkably neat and careful hand, though it was large instead of microscopic; she, alas! had to nurse two sisters through long and fatal illnesses; and she, too, was cut off in the very maturity of her talent, though as she was born in 1843 and died in 1887, her span of life exceeded Charlotte Brontë's by five years. Mr. Stephen gives a few extracts from her correspondence, so charming that we regret their scantiness. Take, for instance, her defence of realism in art:—"I do think that a man should aim at simply reproducing the facts of nature, as he sees them, in his work. Men see things so differently that the most literal transcript is sure to be a revelation to his fellow men. The more literal the transcript, the greater the revelation. . . . If the order and repose of the idealist are more than are truly consistent with the weakness and inevitable miseries of human life, it seems to me very like consoling oneself for the earthiness of the globe by blowing pretty soap bubbles." On the whole, this little book tends to confirm, and even to exalt, the honourable station held by the author of "For Percival" and "Damocles" in the literature of our time.

* "A Marriage of Shadows, and Other Poems." By Margaret Veley. With Biographical Preface by Leslie Stephen. (London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOT AGAINST THE OBJECT, ONLY SQUEAMISH AS TO MEANS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your article on "An Increase of the Navy" in your paper of the 21st August you conclude by asking: "Under these circumstances would even Mr. Campbell-Bannerman maintain that the fleet should not be increased?" I am at a loss to know on what ground you ascribe to me that opinion. It is an opinion which I have never either expressed or implied. I have indeed endeavoured to point out the absurdity of certain proceedings which were made part of, although they were not essential to, the naval manœuvres; I have said that these proceedings were misleading as a lesson in actual warfare; and I have protested against any panic being raised by their means. Everything I have read on the subject has confirmed me in these opinions. But I have not said a word against any reasonable increase of the strength of the fleet. The expression I used was that it was mischievous, by these sensational proceedings, "to force the hand of the Government and of Parliament." It is known to us all that a Committee of the Cabinet is inquiring into the defences of the Empire, and this is the proper constitutional course, leaving the responsibility in this great matter with those to whom it ought to attach. When the Government submit to Parliament the decision at which they have arrived, I shall be ready, with others, to give it the most unprejudiced consideration, allowing all due weight to the intimate knowledge of facts and necessities upon which their decision will be based. But, in the meantime, I reserve my opinion, and refuse to be affected by sensational incidents, the real bearing of which is (to say the least) doubtful.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Marienbad, August 24. H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We are glad to be able to publish a letter from Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in which he repudiates as a calumny the suggestion that he is against an increase of the fleet. Such an opinion he has never either expressed or implied. Good. Why then does he not go further, and say in unmistakeable terms that he thinks the fleet ought to be increased? Because he says a Committee of the Cabinet is inquiring into the matter, and the matter must be left in the proper constitutional course to those to whom, &c., &c. Constitutional fiddlestick! As if Mr. Campbell-Bannerman were not perfectly well aware that the attitude of ex-Ministers like himself is one of the governing factors in the problem which Cabinet Committees have to solve. Such prudery of constitutionalism does not argue a very consuming zeal for the interests of the service.

Russia (says the *Times*) triumphs in Central Asia as much by affinity of character and manners as by force of arms. This is no doubt intended as a subdued version of the old saying, "Scratch the Russian and you will find the Tartar." But, considering the importance of strengthening our hold by every legitimate means upon our Asiatic Empire, it might be well to inquire whether we could not supplement our force of arms in India by, say, just a trifle less disagreeable and overbearing manner to the natives. Our people in India put on a great deal too much "side," and their airs would sometimes be insufferably insulting if they were not at the same time so comically absurd. If the Anglo-Indian uniformly treated the native as a gentleman, instead of despising him as a "nigger," our Indian Empire would be all the stronger, and the people who hold it would be even more admirable specimens of the genus *homo* than they are at present—for that is possible, little as they may believe it.

Perhaps the most interesting suggestion in Mr. Edwin Chadwick's presidential address to the Sanitary Association was that about "Health Contractors." Mr. Chadwick is a veteran in the cause of public health, and has the old man's privilege of looking into the future. A time will come, he seems to think, when communities will invite tenders for the supply of public health just as they do now for the supply of more tangible commodities. "Sanitationists" (will that be the terrible word?) will contract to supply so much public health per 1,000 for so much a year. Even now, said Mr. Chadwick, "a contractor with enlarged and commensurate powers might contract for the reduction of the death-rate of Manchester from 27 to 16 in 1,000." No doubt he might—if he were given "commensurate powers." It all turns on that. And as the powers would be likely to trench on moneyd interests at every turn, it will be some time, we fear, before Mr. Chadwick's dream is fulfilled.

The logical basis of Mr. Chadwick's argument was the monetary value of saving a human life. Every human being in the land is worth, he says, £159. But is this really so? Mr. Chadwick might remember the story told of a Bishop, who is well-known for his dislike of cant and his skill in snubbing those who practise it. A pious lady of his diocese was illustrating the doctrine of special providence by a case in her experience. An aunt of her own was setting out on a sea voyage, when she felt "a warning from on high." She obeyed the warning and did not sail. Next day the ship was wrecked and all the passengers perished. "Was not that saving of my aunt's life a clear case, my lord, of divine providence?" "I cannot say," replied the Bishop, "for I do not know your aunt."

How long does it take to use the morning "tub?" Mr. Chadwick says twenty minutes—which is surely an excessive estimate. But for those who want to save time over the operation, here is the latest hint of sanitary science:—

> A French colonel ascertained that he could wash his men with tepid water for a centime, or one-tenth of a penny, per head, soap included. The man undresses, steps into a tray of tepid water, soaps himself, when a jet from a two-handed pump plays upon him tepid water, and he dries and dresses himself in five minutes, against twenty minutes in the bath, and with five gallons of water against some seventy in the usual bath.

Are our soldiers' rations sufficient? is a question just now occupying public attention. And the conclusion appears to be that they are distinctly less good than they might be. The *Standard* points out that though times are certainly better than they were in the days when Cobbett was kept so hungry that he wept for disappointment because a half-penny with which he had intended to buy a herring was stolen from under his barrack-room pillow, yet there is a good deal of room for improvement, and especially for improvement of the kind which depends more upon good management and a knowledge of the laws of cooking and health than upon increased expense. There is a great deal of truth in the parallel it draws between the effects of the uncomfortable home of the working man and the unattractive barrack-room of the soldier. The public-house competes only successfully with both, and decent meals and better surroundings in the barrack-room would perhaps do more than many a theoretic reformer imagines to improve the condition not only of the soldier himself, but of the slums of Woolwich and Aldershot and many another garrison town. Three-quarters of a pound of meat a day sounds like a fair allowance even for hungry young recruits; and, since the country pays for a sufficient quantity of beef and mutton, it should be somebody's business to see that soldiers are not driven to supplement too scanty meals with beer.

Letters recently received from Matebeleland and Khama's country describe the critical state of our Protectorate. From Lobengula's headquarters a correspondent writes:—"The Transvaal Consul (Grobbelaar) has arrived here, but he has not received a very warm welcome. Lobengula wants to see Mr. Moffat, and he should be here now. Our officials move too slowly for these times. The Chief Lobengula denies having signed any treaty with the Transvaal Government, but I have no doubt the Boers want to get up a quarrel with him and want a pretext."

The Chief Khama was taken under our Protectorate in 1885. It will be remembered how that chief welcomed our Protectorate, and offered the greater part of his country to England provided he received the protection of the Imperial Government in the small remaining portion. The Governor of the Cape Colony, in his capacity as High Commissioner, was the official adviser of her Majesty's Government on this most important question, and Sir Hercules Robinson strongly dissuaded her Majesty's Government from accepting this magnificent country from Khama, for the peace of which we are nevertheless responsible. What has since happened in the country of this chief, who himself, his people, and part of his country, are within our Imperial Protectorate? We have practically deserted this friendly and loyal chief, leaving him in the false position of having offered his country to the Queen's Government, and yet steadfastly refusing permission to white settlers to come into it (who would not obey him) until the Queen's control shall have been established within it.

Adventurers and filibusters, who had no presence in North Bechuanaland in 1885, and might from the first have been dealt with as individuals by an Imperial Commissioner, have now once more, as in the "Land of Goshen," become an organized body on the border of the Transvaal. They are now on the Transvaal side of the Limpopo river, where that river is the recognized boundary between the Transvaal and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Boers have actually a pontoon on the river, placed there without consulting any officer of the Protectorate, and their hope was to crush Khama before the Bechuanaland police could reach him. Our nearest Commissioner was hundreds of miles further south, and not a single officer or man of the police of the Protectorate was present in the country which was thus threatened. Whether his advice to "let alone" this country in 1885 was grateful or not to her Majesty's Government at the time it was given, Sir Hercules Robinson took upon himself the responsibility of giving it; and we have now the beginning of the bitter fruits which it was foreseen and pointed out at the time would inevitably follow such a shortsighted course.

Sir Sidney Shippard has been sent to talk with Khama and with Mynheer Grobbelaar; and General Joubert has been sent by the Transvaal Government to join in the talk as to the invasion of the Protectorate by Grobbelaar, and its results. Remembering Mr. Joubert's dealings with Mr. Rhodes on a similar occasion at Rooi Grond, no one can expect that this talk will do more than gain time for Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, in taking such measures as he may see to be necessary for the establishment of peace and order on our commercial highway into the interior of the country.

When the *Daily Telegraph* is enlightening us as to the ethical and social disadvantages of the holy estate of matrimony, the *Morning Post* has undertaken incidentally the task of eulogizing the indecencies of the modern stage. On Saturday night at the Avenue Theatre, says the *Post*, there was brought out an extravaganza which "is a favourable specimen of the modern taste in that class of entertainment." This extravaganza it seems is "conspicuously generous in the display of feminine physical charms," and the critic concludes that "the entire entertainment in its wide embracing scope seems calculated to satisfy almost every taste." The prejudice of civilization in favour of wearing decent clothes does not seem to be worth taking into account by those who cater to the tastes of the great world for which the *Morning Post* writes

THE "DUDES" OF DOGDOM.

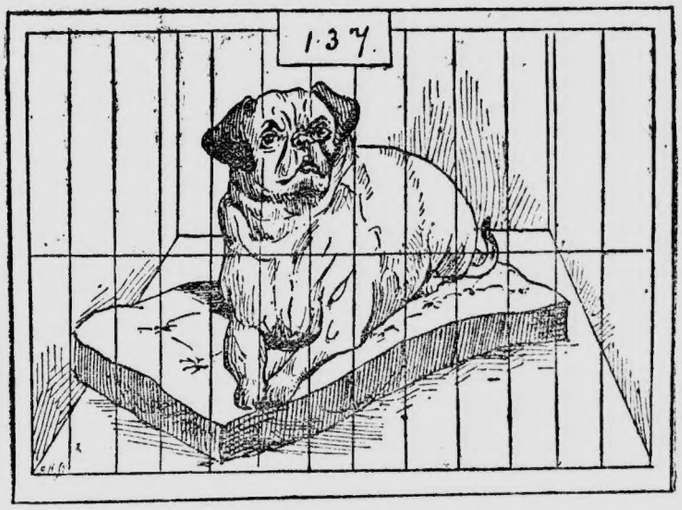
A Pretty Pug.

John Burroughs, in the current number of the *Century*, says "the dog will probably be a man before any other animal." It is true that the special members of the genus *Canis* to which the American naturalist refers were of the more intelligent varieties, for it cannot be said of a dog that he is "a dog and nothing more." There is as much variation in temperament and disposition, in intelligence and mental capacity, in dogs as in human beings, or nearly so. But for the one want of ability to verbally communicate with man, many dogs would rank higher than do many of our own race. It is true that dog is largely what man has made him, and we are not asking too much when we say that in large measure dogs have advanced equally with man. Consequently we arrive at the reason why there are so many variations, and this fact will largely explain the strange forms to be seen this week at the Royal Aquarium, forms which express in themselves, not merely natural peculiarities, but developments largely due to artifice in breeding. No claim can be made for utility in these varieties. One comes to us from China and Japan, where so much that is strange in animal and material things is to be met with; but others are due to the pampered mistresses of the Restoration period, when riot raged in taste as well as morals. Now the descendants of these dogs are to be found in greater numbers than before. Rich in colour, profuse in some one characteristic, owing everything to looks, they can truly be regarded as the "dudes" of dogdom, receiving from their owners as much attention as the West-end swell bestows on himself. The show in question is on this occasion confined to pugs and toy spaniels, and thus there is a concentration of beautiful ugliness, if such opposites can be permitted as expressive of the qualities and characteristics of any animal.

"There is an air of *bon ton* about him, which renders him a fashionable appanage to a fine lady," has been written of the pug, and much of his success has been due to fashion, the fickle goddess whose decrees can make or mar the fortune of man or dog. How or why the pug was chosen as a recipient for her favours, it is difficult to determine, and it would be ill spent time to undertake the consideration of such a question here and now. There is much of the bull-dog

A Fine Lady.

type in his head, though he has not the stop and powerful jaw of that British breed. Perhaps this fact gave rise to the idea that the pug is a bull-dog modified by hot climates, for which we do not see a ghost of an authority. His origin is unknown, and all that can be said is pure conjecture, except that he was first imported from China and Japan. Now the best dogs are bred in this country, and the East falls far short of what can be produced here. The pug came into fashion in the reign of William III., when upon him was showered Royal favour. The later Stuarts appear to have had a weakness for dogs, but in the case of the monarch named a reason is given for it, in that tradition states the father of our "Dutch William" believed his life to have been saved by a dog of this breed, awakening him to his danger when a murderous attack was about to be made on the Prince. Hogarth's pictures show the dog of his day, and though that painter's companion is vastly inferior to the specimens to be seen in St. Stephen's Hall, yet we find the type clearly defined. The present fashion in favour of pugs is but a repetition of that day, for it was written, "No lady of fashion went abroad without her pug and her black page." But when the more practical Georges arrived the breed suffered an eclipse, and it was not until the middle of the present century that it came forward again. Then Lady Willoughby D'Eresby and others took up the pug, and soon it became "the thing" to possess a specimen. Great intelligence is not claimed for the pug. He has that mental lethargy, or, shall we say? nervelessness, as it has recently been called, of the Chinese. The "points" bred for are purity of colour, with clear markings. The best specimens are a rich yellow fawn in the Morrison and a cold stone in the Willoughby; the head is round, monkey-like in shape of skull, the ears small, the eyes full and dark brown in colour; a black mole marks each cheek, from which should spring three hairs. But, after the turned-up nose and black mask, one of the most noticeable features is "the twist of his tail," which our artist has well shown. This appendage should be tightly curled over one side or hip, and have a second curl. Such is the fashionable pug.



A Caged Palace.

What are known as toy spaniels come down to us from the time of the "Merry Monarch," whose name was given to one variety, the King Charles spaniel. They had been in existence ere that period, but without popular recognition, and were called "the comforter" by their fair mistresses early in the fifteenth century. It is not a hundred years ago since the same cognomen was accorded to dogs of inferior quality. Now we now several varieties, most of which have been produced by crossing the King Charles and the Blenheim. The latter owes its name to the Churchill family, for it has been bred and kept at Blenheim Palace for many generations. But time has worked many changes. The modern toy spaniel resembles only in some respects the dogs of three hundred years ago. Vandyke shows the pets of King Charles II. to have been liver and white in colour, and to have sharper noses and shorter ears than are now to be found on these dogs. It cannot be said that any improvement has been made, and the appearance would seem to indicate that the older type of dog was brighter and more active than is the toy spaniel of to-day. Even the dogs portrayed by Sir Edwin Landseer are much better in these respects than any to be found now. It is said that in order to obtain the upturned nose and short face the bull-dog, the pug, and the Chinese spaniel have all been used, which statement can well be realized from the pictures of leading dogs here given. "Stonehenge," some years ago, pointed out the evil of crossing, for by it the carriage of the tail has been lost, this peculiar feature of all true spaniels being formerly strongly insisted upon in all the toys, as well as the larger spaniels. The chief difference between the King Charles and the Blenheim is that the former is of a rich black and tan colour, without a white hair, while the latter has always a white ground colour, with red or yellow spots. All have long ears, full prominent eyes, which are commonly "weeping," leaving a gutter of moisture down the cheek, long silky hair without curl, and legs feathered to the toes. They are small and delicate, usually weighing 5 lb. or 6 lb. They partake of the spaniel character sufficiently to make them hunt game readily, yet they so soon tire that they are rarely used for this purpose. In fact, now they are purely ornamental. Gentle and tame, they lack intensity of affection. Almost any stranger can attract them away, and they are thus more easily stolen than many dogs, being especially susceptible to fondling. They make capital watch dogs, and their shrill but not noisy bark heralds the approach of every friend or stranger.

Making his Toilet.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE AVENUE THEATRE.

THERE is no escaping from the question "Is marriage a failure?" It has been introduced as a "catch phrase" into almost every theatrical entertainment in London, and no doubt it will soon form the subject of innumerable comic songs. At the Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening the management have not only introduced the inquiry—along with Boulanger, the naval manœuvres, and other irrelevant subjects—into a burlesque: a whole play is apparently devoted to the counterfeit presentment of a case in point. If a young lady, who loves and is loved by a penniless artist marries a presumably rich scoundrel in order to save her father from ruin, it is a foregone conclusion that the marriage will not be exactly a success. If the aforesaid penniless artist (now rich beyond the dreams of avarice) turns up and visits the wedded pair in India, and there publicly denounces the husband as a card-sharper, hard words are likely to be spoken, and the situation becomes embarrassing for all parties concerned. But if, at the last moment, a mysterious Frenchman from the colonies can be induced to appear upon the scene, and to swear in all sincerity that the adventurer has already been married to his sister, why, then there is nothing to prevent the *ci-devant* wife of the villain from marrying her old lover, and proving that marriage, under certain conceivable circumstances, may possibly not be a failure. These contingencies all happen in the most natural manner in Mr. Arthur Law's "Gladys," which was successfully produced at the Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening. Mr. Richard Purdon, Mr. Mark Kinghorne Mr. Royce Carleton and Miss Florence West are in the cast, and do their best with the rather shadowy characters assigned to them. The burlesque "Don Juan, Junior" (which completes the Avenue bill of fare) is a strange *olla podrida* of bad puns, more or less irrelevant topical allusions, brilliant costumes, conventional music, scantily attired women, and other materials of like sort. This, as well as "Gladys," seemed to please the Avenue audience mightily, who testified their delight by unstinted applause.

THE MUSICAL "FESTIVAL" SEASON.

PEOPLE who are surprised at the falling off in "bookings for seats" at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival must remember that Birmingham is now only one of many great centres. Until quite recently the Handel Festivals, the triennials at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, and the Birmingham performances had it all to themselves. But so great has been the progress of music in England in the last twenty years—largely, no doubt, owing to these magnificent celebrations—that there is now hardly a large town which does not aspire to similar performances, and the same singers—Albani, Anna Williams, Valleria, Belle Cole, Santley, Lloyd, Brereton, &c., &c.—to the round, and can be heard anywhere and everywhere, and generally in the same works. The result is very natural. People who heard a stock oratorio at Chester in July and can hear it again at Hereford in September or at Bristol in October need not go to Birmingham for that purpose in August. No doubt the Birmingham public are very quick in knowing what is worth listening to—suspicious of novelty, and above all faithful to a name. At present Sullivan, Stanford, and Mackenzie are the only English names that draw at all, and Sullivan the only one certain to draw. The falling off at Birmingham this year is most marked on the "Judith" (Hubert Parry) and "Callirhoe" (Dr. Bridge) days. The Exeter Hall tradition is still kept up, and the "Messiah" and "Elijah" days are the fullest. The Festival competition is now so severe that the greatest judgment in the selection of works and singers will have to be exercised by the old-established centres if they expect to retain any sort of supremacy: they will probably have to content themselves in future, like the Archbishops, with being *primi inter pares*, or "first among equals." After all, to have lifted the musical standard of a dozen big towns to an equality with themselves is no mean glory; and even should some of the old institutions like the Musical Union have to sing their "Nunc Dimittis," they will not have died out before their work was done. The obituary of the Birmingham Festival is a long way off yet.

FROM THE FULHAM WORKHOUSE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Fulham Workhouse, says:—

Kindly permit me to draw your attention and that of the public to the barbarous inhumanity which obtains at this workhouse, this house for those who have been beaten out of the fracas of life. And first allow me to point out the fact that this union belongs to two of the wealthiest parishes in the metropolis, namely, St. George's, Hanover-square, and Westminster.

The other day I had the sad privilege of witnessing one of the most disgraceful, inhuman sights which could possibly occur in a civilized country. For some time past a poor man hailing from Westminster has been an inmate of this workhouse. He is constitutionally subject to epileptic fits, and, as is the case with this terrible affliction, he cannot be certain one moment from another when he may fall prone and wounded to the ground. On the day in question, to speak *within* the truth, he had to my knowledge no less than *ten* such fits. He was placed in what is termed the "able-bodied" part of the house, and while under the power of his affliction he had to lie about in all manner of places. He was seen lying prostrate and helpless many times throughout the day, and but for the help rendered him by the rude, rough men, inmates, he must inevitably have been strangled or broken his neck ascending or descending the steps about the place. At six o'clock in the evening, a man proceeding to supper fell down dead in a fit of a similar nature. This seemed to alarm our officials, who had the poor man lifted from the floor on which he had been lying for hours saturated in water, and carried to his bed. The doctor was sent for, who ordered him to the infirmary. Is it not monstrous, Sir, that such neglect should exist in this Christian England of ours. You have championed many a cause, and I hope that you will give prominent publicity to this sad story.

At Home and Abroad.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Varna-Rustchuk line having been completed, Mr. Hanover, the English engineer, was deputed to take formal possession of the line on behalf of the Bulgarian Government.

A new line of junction with the Southern Railway is now to be constructed without delay. It will be 200 kilometres long, and will pass by Rasgrad and Tirnovo. The importance of this line, completing the Bulgarian railway from east to west, will readily be understood.

The Emperor of Russia has given 25,000 roubles for distribution among the distressed families of Orsk burned out by the recent fires.

The report that Dinizulu has been captured by the Boers is maintained with unabated persistency, although not yet officially confirmed.

The Irish Land Commissioners announce the creation of a new official—Superintendent of Statistics of Irish Agricultural Prices.

M. Mollard, Introducer of Ambassadors since 1874, and a high authority on ceremony, died in Paris on Saturday at the age of fifty-five.

A patrol of the Camel Corps recently found forty Dervishes concealed in a hollow near Khornoussa. Shots were exchanged, the Dervishes subsequently retiring.

There is another fall in the Nile at Wady Halfa of five inches. It is no longer doubtful that there will be a considerable deficiency of water, involving a loss of part of the crops and an increased expenditure of coal for pumping.

The *National Zeitung* states that as a result of the Friedrichsruhe meeting a fresh and final Note on the Massowah question may be expected from Signor Crispi.

According to present arrangements the British mission to Cabul, under the direction of Mr. Durand, will start on October 1. Mr. Durand will be accompanied by an escort of about one hundred native troops.

Bishop Benjamin Herr, of the Mennonite Church, died on Saturday at his residence, Lampeter, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-seven years. He was consecrated bishop forty years ago.

The record of admission to the Glasgow Exhibition on Saturday shows a total of 62,806. The previous admissions having been 3,073,367, the total since the opening is now 3,136,443.

The baptism of the German Emperor's infant son will take place on the 31st inst. in the apartment of the Potsdam Palace known as Frederick the Great's study, in which all the Imperial children were christened. It is hoped that the three Empresses will be present.

The officers who have been appointed to command the nineteen brigades of Infantry Volunteers under the home defence mobilization scheme have received from the War Office a letter containing full instructions as to the duties they would have to perform in the event of a demand being made upon them.

Mr. Baldwin, the American aeronaut, on Saturday made his eighth descent by means of his parachute from the balloon which ascended at the Alexandra Palace. After he had dropped about one hundred feet the parachute opened and he came down near the Palace.

A prisoner in Fermoy Bridewell attempted suicide early on Saturday morning by tearing the steel tip off one of his boots and hacking at his throat with it. The wounds he inflicted were serious, and medical aid had to be summoned.

A terrible thunderstorm occurred at Toulon on Saturday night, its effects being also felt in the surrounding villages. The lightning struck and burst open the aqueducts of the reservoirs at Saint Antoine, the water rushing down the hill and causing great damage to property. One house was completely carried away.

Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, who was recently defrauded of £100 by a young man who reported himself to be the nephew of Mr. Child, of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the donor of the memorial fountain and clock tower unveiled by Mr. Henry Irving, has received from Mr. Child a cheque for the amount.

The Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, who took a First Class in Modern History in 1884, and is head of the Oxford House, Bethnal-green, has been appointed to the vicarage of Barking, Essex, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. J. Richardson to the vicarage of Knowsley, Lancashire.

Mr. Bray, paymaster of the *Thames*, which took part in the recent manœuvres, was tried by court-martial on board the *Royal Adelaide* flagship, Devonport, on Saturday morning, for drinking to such excess as to be incapacitated from duty on July 13 last. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was deprived of one year's seniority and dismissed his ship.

On the 14th inst. two Salford magistrates imposed a sentence of one month's imprisonment on a man named William Lloyd for wilful damage at Peel Park. As Lloyd had done no more than walk across a flower bed, the sentence was regarded as an exceedingly harsh one. A memorial on the subject was presented to the Home Secretary, who has now ordered that the remainder of the sentence shall be remitted.

The Duke of Westminster has divided twenty-five acres of land between Chester and Eaton Hall into quarter-acre allotments, which he has let to one hundred mechanics and labourers, and the scheme is a great success, every allotment being taken up. He charges £5 per acre rent, which covers tithes, rates, and taxes. The whole twenty-five acres, worked by spade husbandry, are in a splendid state of cultivation.

A young lady named Miss Hannah O'Shea, residing at Fethard, was returned for trial at the Wexford assizes at Waterford, on a charge of entering her brother's house, and stealing a deposit receipt for £670 and about £60 in cash. Prosecutor and his sister resided together until he got married, when, as she could not obtain settlement from him under their father's will, she took forcible possession of the amount named.

Viscount Cross, speaking on Saturday at Manchester, said that during the past session the Government had passed great measures for the benefit of the English people. The British power in Europe was greater than it ever was before, and with regard to Ireland he maintained that the Government had conferred upon Ireland the greatest blessing that country had enjoyed during the last century, for honest people were now protected in the discharge of their daily duties.

A brutal murder was committed on Saturday night in a house in a low quarter of Belfast. The victim was a woman named Phillips, the paramour of the tenant of a house—an ex-car driver, named M'Keown. The dead body was found on the floor of a room adjoining the kitchen, the head and face being covered with wounds, one of which was a deep gash across the throat. M'Keown, who is a married man, though living apart from his wife, has been arrested on a charge of committing the murder

CHARGES AGAINST HIGH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—For some time past the entire local press has been teeming with definite accusations against various high officials, accompanied with demands, in the public interest, for the appointment of Commissions of Inquiry. As yet, these accusations have elicited no reply, either from the persons against whom they are directed, or from the Government. This (Sunday) morning I had a long conversation with Riaz Pasha on the subject, and pointed out the necessity of a Commission of Inquiry on similar lines to that of the London Board of Works, the proceedings of which should be as public as have been the accusations in question. The following is the substance of his Excellency's reply. In the first place, he pointed out that the English inquiry referred to dealt only with Englishmen, whereas, in the present case, each party organ violently accuses officials of other nationalities, which much increases the difficulty. His Excellency continued:—

I should be disinclined to take any hasty step on mere assertions contained in newspaper letters, but, at the same time, am endeavouring quietly to discover the amount of truth they contain, and should it prove to be necessary, shall take rigorous measures. The fact is, however, that during the past six years affairs have been managed in such a fashion that I have come into a heritage of chaos hardly to be conceived. It is, at the present moment, quite impossible to examine all the illegal acts of Government officers, wherein, moreover, they appear to have been encouraged by those whose duty it was to punish them. I assure you that hardly a day passes without some fresh iniquity being brought to light, and at times I almost despair, in face of the Herculean task before me. What astonishes me most is the non-interference of England, who could scarcely have been blinded to such a degree by Nubar Pasha. I do not intend exactly to pass a sponge over old misdeeds, but am striving to forget the past now that the present is more honest and that there is also a prospect of the future being so.

No one, adds the correspondent, can doubt the sincerity of Riaz Pasha, but it remains to be seen whether he can sufficiently strengthen his position to enable him, almost single-handed, to attack and destroy the hydra-headed abuses which so notoriously flourish, and which are so deeply rooted.

AN INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finance is preparing a scheme of income tax, which he will lay before the Chamber early in the next session. The probable assessment appears to be 2½*d.* in the pound on earnings. However, this may be altered. An income tax of 2½*d.* may (says the *Daily News* correspondent) be thought a light one. It should be remembered, however, that there are already taxes in France which are practically taxes on income. They are: The tax on trades or patents, varying according to trade and income; a tax of 3 per cent. on dividends, interest on bonds, foreign securities, &c.; a land tax, and a house tax determined by the rent paid and the number of doors and windows.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LATE GENERAL SHERIDAN.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting in commemoration of the life and services of the late General Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, was held at Little Menlo, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, the residence of Colonel Gouraud, an Assistant Inspector-General of the United States Army. The chair was occupied by Colonel Gouraud, who read letters expressing inability to attend, and also of condolence with the General's family, from residents in all parts of the world. The American Minister in England, the Hon. E. J. Phelps, was unable to be present through illness. Lord Wolseley wrote from Fir Grove House, Farnham:—

Were I in town I would gladly accept your hospitable invitation, for I should greatly like to take part in any meeting that was meant to do honour to so great an American General as your late Commander-in-Chief. His career always had for me the greatest interest. It was he who first taught the mounted troops of the United States what the real power of their arm was, and they now know how to use it to the greatest advantage. No one contributed more to bring the war to an end than did General Sheridan. He was a grand fellow all round, and I feel as proud of him and of his achievements as if he had been commissioned by the Queen instead of by the President.

On behalf of the English army, Major-General Moncrieff telegraphed from the War Office: "Having known General Sheridan at Murfresborough in January, 1863, I venture to send sincere condolence for the loss your army and nation have sustained." The chairman briefly spoke of the deep loss that he and his comrades present felt at the death of their gallant general. He had served under the deceased officer, whom he could characterize as a valiant and true soldier. (Cheers.) Commander Chadwick (Naval Attaché of the United States Army) proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: "Whereas, the Americans temporarily residing in England, and serving, or having served, in the army and navy of the United States, desire to express their sympathy with his family in the death of their former comrade and Union commander, and late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, it is therefore resolved, 'That in the death of General Philip Sheridan our country is called upon to mourn the loss of one of her ablest Generals, whose great services to the Union will always be held among the dearest memories of our nation. Further, that we tender to his wife and family our respectful condolence and sympathy in the death of a good husband and loving father," Colonel Shaw (U.S. Army), seconded, General Bray, C.B., spoke on behalf of the British Army. Acknowledgments to the chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

A PRINCESS'S WEDDING DRESS.

A correspondent writes:—A much prettier and more poetic account than that published in your paper of yesterday is given by a German paper of the wedding dress of the Princess Laetitia Bonaparte, according to which the ex-Empress Eugénie sent her own wedding dress to be worn by the bride. This dress was presented to the Empress, among other gifts, by the town of Liège at her marriage to Napoleon III. The pattern of this wonderful lace dress is formed of innumerable violets, the favourite flowers of the Bonapartists, and the beautiful Spanish princess has never worn it since her wedding day. A few weeks ago the robe, which represents a value of at least 30,000 f., arrived at the residence of Princess Laetitia, at Turin, and with it a note from the Empress to the effect that she had always hoped to give the dress which she had worn during the proudest moment of her life to the bride which her son Louis might choose, but the Almighty had willed it otherwise, and she would be glad if the Princess Laetitia would now wear it on her wedding day. The Empress added the wish that the Princess's happiness would rest on a firmer foundation than her own had done.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household e tary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to h om tea is injurious. Ask your Grocer for a sample and book of Testimonials.

GRAND MILITARY MANŒUVRES IN RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe*, published at St. Petersburg, has announced that grand manœuvres of the troops of the Odessa and Charkoff military districts will be held at the end of the present month in the neighbourhood of Elisabetgrad and Alexandria, in the government of Kherson. The manœuvres are expected to be attended by the Emperor, and will last six days. The troops taking part in them will comprise a division of infantry to be formed of four reserve Cadre battalions, which will be raised to an equal number of regiments by the calling out of the reservists; also a brigade of reserve artillery, consisting of four batteries of eight guns each. The troops will be conveyed to their destinations by railway. The field post and field telegraph will be in full operation.

TWELVE BULGARIAN BRIGANDS HANGED.

The twelve men who were recently sentenced to death for participation in acts of brigandage and murder, in the district of Jeteven, for several years past, were (a Sophia telegram says) hanged yesterday. The detachment of troops and gendarmerie recently despatched to scour the district of Svetekral, near Sofia, have found no trace of brigands, and report that all is quiet in the surrounding districts.

The brigands who recently captured M. Stojanoff, the photographer, received no ransom for the release of their captive. M. Stojanoff states that the band numbered eleven, one of whom was an Albanian, the remainder being Bulgarians. He was twice taken by the brigands into the district of Djouma, in Macedonia, where his captors succeeded without difficulty in procuring provisions. They passed close to a picket of Turkish troops on the frontier, without, however, being observed by them.

FORTIFYING SPAIN.

Since the beginning of the reign of the late King Alphonso the Spanish Government has been slowly spending several millions sterling on the fortifications of the Pyrennean frontier provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre, and Guipuzcoa. Forts and redoubts commanding all the passes and railways are being constructed. Large citadels are being built at Pamplona, San Sebastian, Canfranc, and several towns whose present defences could no longer withstand modern artillery. These fortifications, with the network of railways converging from the interior of Spain towards the northern provinces, would permit of the Madrid Government easily concentrating 150,000 men to oppose an invasion or to play an important part in any European war by a demonstration on the Pyrenees. Queen Christina has just presided at the military ceremony of hoisting the Royal ensign on the first fortress completed. This is built on San Marcos Mount, between San Sebastian and the French frontier.

PUSHING THE SPANISH WINE TRADE.

According to a decree published in Madrid on Saturday, the Government will establish in Paris, London, Hamburg, and other places abroad, technical offices to promote the Spanish wine trade. The Government will contract with first-class firms to establish at those places temporary agencies for the sale of pure Spanish wines and spirits under the inspection of Government officials, until the Spanish wine merchants and the Chambers of Commere organize foreign agencies themselves.

THE LORD MAYOR AT "HOME."

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and by the Sheriffs, visited Termonde, his native place, yesterday. A great reception awaited him; triumphal arches had been erected, and several presents were made to the distinguished visitor by deputations from Antwerp and Brussels. The Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome, and in reply the Lord Mayor alluded to the services of England in securing the independence of Belgium, and the friendly relations which bound the two countries together. At a subsequent banquet the Burgomaster stated that the King had bestowed on the Lord Mayor the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

THE LAMBETH ENCYCLICAL READ FROM THE PULPIT.

The Dean of Manchester, Canon Curteis, and many other clergy have preached on the Lambeth Encyclical, but, so far as we know, the first time it was read in church as a whole was last night at St. Jude's, Liverpool, when the Rev. Ernest J. A. FitzRoy read and commented on it. He quoted some remarks of the Bishop of Lincoln at a missionary conference last week, when he said that what had appeared in the newspapers had not given what was the distinguishing feature in his opinion of the conference. "It was that feeling of union which would litt them out of the narrow ruts of selfishness, even selfishness in Church work, give them something of a wider spirit, leading them to give themselves to the work of God wherever He might be pleased to call them. They wanted to be lifted out of parochial work, out of diocesan work, out of provincial work." The preacher said that the last words were especially important in Liverpool, where above all places Church life was congregational, diocesan institutions languished for want of support, and provincial life was a matter of dry law; and where even more than in any other place the lack of unity hindered the progress of the Gospel.

LIVERPOOL IN A BAD WAY.

"Liverpool," says a correspondent, "seems in a bad way. The Church makes but little progress; and General Booth complained the other day of the meagre results from the work of the Salvation Army on the banks of the Mersey compared with other places. The Roman Catholic churches alone contain any real number of the very poor. Only lately Liverpool was accused of being 'unmusical,' and it has long been known as 'bookless Liverpool.' Good schools, good hospitals, and good business are its trinity of virtues, but they do not seem to leave any time for literature, song, or even devotion."

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

At a meeting of the delegates of this fund, held on Saturday night, Mr. R. Frewer, the secretary, reported that all the money contributed on the occasion of the last Hospital Saturday had now been paid in, and the result was a total of £5,000, or £500 more than in 1887. It was the largest collection yet made on a like occasion. Concerning the workshop collection, which was payable on and after Saturday, when he hoped to receive on an average £100 daily for three months, between 5,000 and 6,000 firms, apart from Government and public bodies, consented to collections being made on their premises; and it was hoped and believed, judging from the additional collecting sheets in request, that from £10,000 to £12,000 would be realized. Altogether 30,000 collecting sheets had been issued.

NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," was commenced in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday last, and will be completed to-morrow, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GROBELAAR-KHAMA INCIDENT.—FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

CAPE TOWN, August 26.—The latest official news regarding the Grobelaar-Khama incident indicates that no invasion of Khama's country occurred, and that the affair was an accidental fracas, in which both parties were to blame. The attitude of the Transvaal continues most friendly. President Kruger has informed some representatives of the press that he left the case in Sir Sidney Shippard's hands. While concurring with the High Commissioner, to allay excitement and prevent further collision, Lobengula has assured Khama of his friendship.

THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN TIBET.

CALCUTTA, August 27.—Lieutenant Justice, who was despatched with twenty-five men to search for the bridge constructed by the Tibetans over the Rungpur discovered two bamboo bridges, both of which he destroyed. Two companies of the Derbyshire Regiment arrived at Gnatong on the 23rd inst., 250 of the 1st Ghoorkas on the 24th, and the same number on the following day.

The Tibetans, it is now said, have postponed their attack until the 28th inst.

ENGLISH CYCLISTS IN CHRISTIANIA.

CHRISTIANIA, August 26.—At a cyclists' meeting held here to-day, under the auspices of the local cycling club, the principal events were two international races. The first was for the championship and the Wanderers' Cup, this being the first year that the cup has been given. The race, which was over a course of 10,000 metres, was won by E. M. Mayes, of the Surrey Bicycle Club, in 19 min. 9 3-5 sec. The other competition which was open to tandem tricycles, was won by a Dane named Ingemanne Petersen and his wife, the Englishmen, Mayes and Kelly, being second.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 27.—The Tzar, accompanied by his son the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, left yesterday evening for Iljinskoje, the country seat of the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, situated near Moscow. The Grand Duke Sergius and his consort and the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch arrived there yesterday.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 27.—All the trains on the Mackay system have ceased running, owing to a strike of the employés, including the engineers, firemen, and switchmen.

A CASUALTY AT SEA.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamship *Persian Monarch*, which arrived here yesterday, brought twelve of the crew of the barque *Gyfle*, bound from Quebec for Greenock. The *Gyfle* gave signals of distress on the 21st, whereupon the *Persian Monarch* proceeded to her assistance and took off the crew with the exception of the captain and two mates, who remained on board.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Nine fresh cases of yellow fever and two deaths occurred at Jacksonsville yesterday.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, August 27.—General Boulanger went to Lisieux yesterday to pay a visit to M. Laguerre, who, as an officer of the reserves, is going through a period of training. The Boulangist journals state that the General had a most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants of Lisieux.

AMERICAN RAILWAY RATES.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The conference of freight agents from the East and West has resulted in an agreement that the Eastern lines should advance their rates from shipping points in the Middle and Western States to the Mississippi, but not to the basis of the West, as originally proposed. This agreement comes in effect on the 18th proximo.

THE KING OF GREECE IN BERLIN

BERLIN, August 27.—The King of Greece arrived here at half-past six this morning, and was met at the railway station by the Crown Prince of Greece and the members of the Hellenic Legation. His Majesty drove at once to the Royal Palace, where apartments have been prepared for him.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

TOULON, August 27.—Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Du Petit-Thouars, will go to Salins to-day, to hold a review of twenty-one vessels which have assembled at that place.

The mobilization of the Reserve Fleet at Toulon, says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, has proved a great success; and the *Débats* remarks that the preliminary manœuvres of the Evolutionary Squadron prove that the French Mediterranean littoral is well protected.

DEATH IN THE PUNISHMENT CELLS OF A BRITISH SHIP

The Central News says:—A tragic death has just been reported from her Majesty's ship *Carysfort* in the Mediterranean. Two seamen were undergoing punishment in cells and the corporal of the guard should have visited them each hour to see that all was right. He went at 2 A.M., and found one of the prisoners dead and the other insensible. The cells in question are situated in the hottest part of the ship, close to the engine, below all the decks. Death was due to suffocation.

A PROFESSORSHIP VACANT AT OXFORD.

The Rev. T. Fowler, President of Corpus, has resigned the Professorship of Logic at Oxford, which he has held since 1872. The next holder of the professorship will, under the new University statutes, be *ex officio* a fellow of New College. The electors are the warden and another representative of that college, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor W. Wallace, and an elector appointed *ad hoc* by the Hebdomadal Council. The emoluments of the professorship are £600 a year.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SURPRISE MESSAGE.

'AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT," SAYS MR. BLAINE.

If war had actually been declared (says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*) there could scarcely have been a greater newspaper din than that which has followed President Cleveland's Message. Any journal which has printed less than a page of interviews with everybody and telegrams from everywhere has been hopelessly out of the running. The net result borders upon nothingness. Not one in one hundred of the persons interviewed knew anything more than that he was intending to vote for General Harrison or President Cleveland, and from whatever standpoint editors started to discuss the situation, their conclusion is invariably harmonious with their political relations. Canada puts on a brave front. "Whatever commerce the United States reject will enrich the Dominion," declare her spokesmen. "We will develop our agriculture," they say, "and our seaports will thrive upon imports."

Mr. Blaine made a third speech at Lewiston on Saturday evening, when referring to President Cleveland's Message on retaliation, he said:—"With all due respect to the President, I must say that, considering all the circumstances it is the most extraordinary document ever sent from the White House to the Capitol. Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport 50,000,000 dols. worth of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure large loss on account of the sudden whim of the President? Why should the transit from Detroit to Buffalo and New York over both American and Canadian lines of rail be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery question? Having for three years offered to waive the rights of the fishermen and the national dignity at the same time, the President desires now to cross to the other side of the question, and out-herod Herod in his demands for redress."

Sir John Macdonald, says a Reuter's telegram, has visited Nova Scotia and Cape Brereton Island, being most cordially received everywhere. A large number of addresses have been presented to the Canadian Premier, who in his speeches in reply has made no reference to the threatened retaliation on the part of the United States. Sir John Macdonald, moreover, refused to be interviewed on the subject.

A POLICEMAN SHOT IN LAMBETH BY A BURGLAR.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

There was an exciting scene in the neighbourhood of Lambeth-walk this morning. It appears that at about ten minutes past four Police-constable Mark Jenkins tried the bar-door of the Henry VIII. public-house, in the High-street. He casually looked through the ground-glass of the door panel, and was surprised to see three men crouching down behind the counter. There were two doors by which an escape might be made, though it was ascertained subsequently that an entrance to the house had been obtained through a window at the back. For some minutes Jenkins was employed in dodging from one door to the other, with his truncheon in his hand. The three men then apparently made up their minds to make a dash for one of the doors. This they did, and police-constable Jenkins singled out one of them, who observed was carrying a bundle, and attempted to deal him a blow with his truncheon. At this point two of the men effected their escape, the other firing a shot from a six-chambered revolver, which by a most marvellous chance did not injure the policeman. The loop of the constable's belt happened at the time to be drawn up close to the buckle, which made at that point five thicknesses of leather. The bullet cut through no less than four of the thicknesses, but turned off at the fifth. Jenkins rushed at the burglar, and pinned him into a corner, where he held him at bay for a while, but in such a position were they that the constable could not use his truncheon effectually, and the burglar fired two more shots, which both missed their mark. On the arrival of Police-constable Wright, he found Jenkins still bravely struggling with his man. The burglar was conveyed to Kennington-lane police-station, where it was found that he had in his possession 500 cigars, and £6 in silver and bronze. He then gave an address in Great Peter-street Chambers, Westminster.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS AT BIRMINGHAM.

This morning a communication was received in Birmingham from the Home Secretary declining to reprieve the convict Daniels, who is to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Hastings. Daniels has stated that he intends to be hanged with the portrait of the murdered girl pinned upon his breast. Jones, the Aston murderer, will also be hanged to-morrow morning.

PRIEST-HUNTING AGAIN.

Our Cork correspondent telegraphs:—The Government have resumed their priest-hunting tactics in Ireland. Father Kennedy has been placed under arrest this morning, in his parish of Meelin, county Cork, and is now on his way to Cork gaol for having held "suppressed" National League meetings at Dunhallow. The mayor of Cork and the city magistrates are making extensive arrangements for the observance of the peace on his arrival.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT ROTHERHITHE.

A man named Thomas John Healey, who lives at No. 8, Donney-place, Rotherhithe, was quarrelling for a long time with his wife. The row was renewed at midnight, when Healey pushed the woman out of doors. Their landlord interfered on the wife's behalf, and quiet was restored, but in the morning Healey informed his landlord that the woman was dead. Before this, however, it appears that she had either fallen or had been thrown downstairs. When the police were sent for in the morning they found the woman lying dead across the bed, and there were a number of bruises about her body. A doctor was also summoned to the house, but he could not certify the cause of death until a post mortem had been made. The husband was immediately arrested, and later on was charged at the local police-office on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife.

"PUPPY WALKERS" AND "CHAMPAGNE FARMERS."

A RACY SPEECH BY MR. LANE-FOX.

One of the raciest speeches made for many a long day was delivered at the annual luncheon and garden party given by Mr. Lane-Fox on Saturday at Bramham to members of the Bramham Moor Hunt. After some introductory remarks, he said, "You will see in the kennels this afternoon hounds fit as a man used to be when he stepped into a forty foot ring, or as a horse when he strips for the Leger. No showyard fat—(laughter)—muscle, muscle and symmetry. Well, you see, I am a prosy old dog and hang on the line. I won't bother you any more about hounds, but we must have something to say about foxes? What is the use of a thundering good pack of hounds and no foxes? I am sorry this fine old Bramham Moor country is not quite what it used to be. If I had a map here I could point out several large estates where nothing is done in support of fox-hunting. I could point out certain covers where there are no cubs, and I can point out certain keepers, who, of course with the sanction of their masters, have no foxes, or, if they have, they have one or two most unfortunate and disreputable little foxes, that are kept in some back slum in the neighbourhood of the house, and put down in the cover. Then when the hounds go in one or two of them begin to feather, one or two begin to speak, half of the hounds look about and don't know if it is a round of beef or what, and then the young fox runs round the cover and gets into a rabbit hole. That is not what we want. We want to hunt old foxes. To breed tame fowls and then blow them away from the end of their guns is snobbish and cocktail, and ought not to be. It is old foxes that give runs. The more you support fox-hunting the more demand there will be for horses. There is an immense demand for horses for carriages, but I want to see the farmers all again on horseback. Many of the heavy swells who preside at meetings for the improvement of the breed of horses have not a fox in their covers. We don't want any Government grants, we don't want any great long-legged, heavy-necked coach-horses walking about in show-yards. I hope farmers won't put any confidence in parliamentary men, Government grants, or buffoonery of that sort, but work together and support one another. In prosperous times a number of scientific gentlemen came out of the towns and took farms, but they soon found out that champagne and science did not make a farmer any more than nettles and docks crammed into a silo will make hay."

THE MISSION TO CABUL.

The Cabul Mission is to consist of Mr. Durand, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Colonel Chamberlain, the Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant Manners Smith, Military Attaché to the Foreign Office; and Dr. Owen. The 18th Bengal Lancers will furnish an escort. Trustworthy native officers of the Indian army are to accompany the Mission. Heliographic communication will be established. No new policy, says a *Daily News* correspondent, is proposed, but it is believed that the Ameer wishes to "discuss the situation."

The report of Ishak Khan's rebellion appears to be true. It is stated that the Ameer has sent troops from Cabul to Balkh. The matter is not regarded as serious, Abdur Rahman having a strong hold on the Turkestan province.

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST IN RUSSIA.

"The harvest here," says the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, "is so abundant that the miners are leaving the coal mines to work in the fields, and the output of coal is nearly suspended. Orders for English coal are being given freely. It is rumoured that the duty on English coal will be withdrawn." Readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will remember that our Special Commissioner in Russia mentioned in his letters the expectation of a very bountiful harvest this year.

THE CROCODILE SCARE IN THE ELBE.

It is stated that the proprietors of the bathing establishments at the mouth of the Elbe, who were compelled to close the places while the crocodiles were in the river last week, intend to bring civil actions for the recovery of the pecuniary loss sustained by them.

LIKE WARREN'S "MORAL MIRACLES."

On Friday evening a largely attended meeting of Social Democrats was dissolved in Berlin by command of the police authorities, and broke up in great disorder. A "riot" on a small scale took place in the streets adjoining the meeting hall where the assembly had been held, but was promptly suppressed by mounted police, who charged the mob, it is said, with drawn swords. Several arrests were made.

The Duchess of Connaught has attended a St. John ambulance class for ladies at Poona, and has been awarded a certificate after passing a very satisfactory examination.

Mr. Henry Irving has arrived in London from Lucerne. He will soon set out on a provincial tour with "Faust."

The persons injured in the Cannon-street accident are progressing favourably. The railway employé, Nye, who was on Saturday wrongly reported dead, is in a fair way of recovery.

Colonel Gouraud has arranged to exhibit to the members of the Press Club, on Wednesday night, Mr. Edison's phonograph. It will remain on exhibition till the early hours on Thursday morning.

Mr. William Fullerton died somewhat suddenly on Saturday morning. He was the composer of the "Lady of the Locket," and had a new opera, "Waldemar," ready for production. He was the only son of the well-known Judge Fullerton, of New York, and had resided in London for several years.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly breezes, freshening; some local showers, with bright intervals.

Sun Rises 5h. 7m.
" Sets 6h. 55m.
Moon—Last Qr. ☾ 29th, 2h. 13m. Aft.

Saturday Noon to-day

Noon to-day Saturday

High Water London Bridge.
Morn. 5h. 14m.
After. 5h. 30m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. August 27, 1888.—Fine, with moderate breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *instruments*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

ATTENTION OCCUPIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—MARKETS FIRM WITHOUT MUCH BUSINESS.

In the Money Market this morning there is a fair demand for money, accommodation being required in connection with the payment for the last issue of Treasury Bills, as well as the Stock Exchange settlement. The quotation for loans for the day, however, is no more than 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The general charges for loans for the fortnight on Stock Exchange securities range from about 3 to 3½ per cent., or perhaps a little more than the advance in the Bank rate compared with the rates at the last settlement. There is only a small number of bills offering for discount, but the quotation for three months' bank paper is firmly maintained at 2¾ per cent., the charge in some quarters being 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent.

The Stock Markets are quiet. To-day being the first day of the fortnightly settlement when arrangements are made for carrying forward transactions it is not desired to close, there is little fresh business being entered into, and prices have not moved to any appreciable extent. Consols are quiet and unchanged. In the Home Railway market values are steady, and the variations are insignificant, though the tone is good. Carrying-over rates in this department are somewhat irregular, in some cases being higher and in others lower. District stock is a little scarce, the rate paid being even to ⅛ contango, but in the case of Caledonian there is an increased charge against operators for the rise. Great Western stock is also more plentiful. Foreign Government Bonds are steady but not quite so strong as at the opening. The charge against operators for the non-payment of stock purchased are fully ½ per cent higher than at the last settlement, and there is little or no scarcity of stock in any direction. American Railways are the turn higher, in response to the improvement in New York on Saturday, but here, too, the changes are only slight, with exceptional strength in Norfolk and Western Preference, which has been in strong demand for some days past on dividend rumours. The carrying-over rates range from 4 to 5 per cent., in contrast with 3 to 4 per cent. at the last settlement. Trunks and Mexicans are firm, and except for a little higher rate on Grand Trunk First Preference, the continuation rates are about the same.

The following are the latest prices compared with Saturday's closing :—

In Home Railways—*Risen*: Brighton Deferred ¼, Caledonian, Chatham Ordinary, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: North British ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Hungarian Gold, and Italian ¼, and Portuguese ⅛. *Declined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ⅜, Groups 3, and 4 1-16, Egyptian Daira ⅛, and the Unified 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Norfolk and Western Preference, ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, New York Central, and Northern Pacific Preference, ⅜, Denver Ordinary, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville and Wabash Preference ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the Ordinary shares ⅛, Central Pacific, Philadelphia and Reading and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, and Ontario ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Canadian Pacific ½, Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference, Grand Trunk, First and Second Preference, and Guaranteed ⅛ each.

Cape Copper shares and Rio Tinto shares are up 1-16.

Messrs. Haggard, Hale, and Pixley offer for sale, at the price of 95 per cent., £356,000 First Mortgage Five per Cent. Bonds of £100 each of the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick. The principal is repayable in 1927, and the interest is guaranteed for five years. The line, 116 miles in length, is completed and working, and is leased for fourteen years to the Railroad Leasing and Traffic Company of New Brunswick (Limited). The share capital is 500,000 dols. in 5,000 shares of 100 dols. each. Subscriptions will be received at the London and South Western Bank (Limited), and the list will close on or before Thursday next.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says that the international corn and seed market was opened here to-day. There are about six thousand visitors. The quantity available for export independently of old stocks is estimated at 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 meterzentner for wheat and flour; and 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 meterzentner for barley and malt. As regards rye and oats there will be no stock available for export.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Moderate business at hardening prices for American, and previous rates for other growths. Sales 8,000. Futures firm at on point advance for near positions and Saturday's rates for others.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅛
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	1¼
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¾
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rns	69⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	101¾	2¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103	4
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	103¼	10¼
Liverpool	111	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	63¼	¾
Do. Treasury	98	9
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	62⅛	3
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	90½	1½
Do. B.	88⅜	9½
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	84⅛	⅝
Do. Preference	102⅛	¼
Do. Daira Sanier	79¼	½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rentes	83	¼
Italian	95⅓	⅜
Mexican Converted	39½	¾
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7	13 11 16	13 16
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼
Portuguese	61¼	½
Russian 1873	97⅜	8⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	7⅜	3
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24	⅛
Group 2	14¼	15
Groups 3 and 4	14⅜	¼
4½ p. c. 1871	86	½
5 p. c. Defence	96¼	¼
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	72½	3
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	105½	⅛
Great Eastern	67½	¾
Great Northern	113	19
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	144½	½
Hull and Barnsley	29¼	30¼
Lancs. and York	118	19
Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	124⅛	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅛	3
Do. Preference	100⅛	¼
North Western	170¼	½
South Western	133	6
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	35½	6
Met. Consolidated	74½	3
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	33¾	4¼
Midland	132¾	3
North British	113½	16
North Eastern	157⅜	⅞
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	106	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	53½	¾
Can. Pacific Shares	35¼	½
Chic. Mil. and St. P	73⅛	4
Denver & R. Grande	10½	¾
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼
Illinois Shares	122	3
Lake Shore	93	¼
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	¾
Louis. and Nash	61	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68½	9
Do. Nat "A"	66	7
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111½	¾
New York Ontario	16⅞	⅞
Erie Shares	29	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	101½	2
Norfolk & West. Pre	54	¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	33	¼
North. Pacific Pref	60	¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55⅜	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	20	¼
Union Pacific Shares	61¼	½
Wabash Preferred	27¼	¾
Do Gen. Mort.	44½	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	10	¼
Do. First Pref.	53½	¾
Do. Second Pre	40½	1
Do. Third Pref.	22½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	65½	7
Mexican Ordinary	46⅜	⅛
Do First Pref	119¼	20
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79¼	30¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9 7 16	9 16
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅛
Nitrate Railway	25	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	¾
City Bank	90	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10⅛	¼
London and County	84⅛	5⅛
Union of London	39	40
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	43	9
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	2 15-16	3 1 16
Ooregums	1 1 16	3 16
Cape Copper	3¼	4
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	9¼	½
Rio Tinto	20⅞	1
Montana £1 shares	1⅝	¼
De Beers	26⅛	⅛
Kimberley Cent	30⅜	1
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40	1
Do. Pref.	67	8
Direct Unit. States	9½	⅜
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	6½	¾
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	205	10
London Street	12	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	18	½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	254	9
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	209	74
Lambeth	253	63
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	162	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A.	257	62
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	315	20
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	3	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8½	¾
Guinness and Co.	312½	17½
Hotchkiss	8¼	9
Bryant and May	12⅜	⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅛	¼
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19¼	½
Suez Canal	86½	7
E. & W. Ind. Dock	26	8
London and St. Katharine	40	2

TERRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT SURBITON.

A shocking occurrence took place last evening at 13, St. James's-road, Surbiton, the residence of Major Hare, a retired army officer. It appears that his second son, Gordon Hare, has for some years caused considerably anxiety to his parents, who on more than one occasion have furnished him with funds to leave the country; but he has invariably returned after a lapse of time, and caused considerable unpleasantness at his father's residence. About eighteen months or two years ago upon returning from Australia his conduct was so violent towards his father that the latter was reluctantly compelled to charge him before the Kingston county justices, and the son went to prison in default of finding sureties for good behaviour. Last evening, in the absence of his father, who was at church, the son unexpectedly called at 13, St. James's-road, and asked to see his father. He was refused admission, and went away. A few minutes before eight he returned to the house and waited on the steps leading to the front door, apparently for the approach of his father. As soon as the latter entered the front gate two revolver shots were heard, shortly followed by a third, the shots having been preceded by knocks at the front door. A police inspector and a constable were quickly on the spot, and Major Hare was found lying just inside the gate, whilst the son was lying across the steps. The father was dead, but the son, who had placed the revolver in his mouth and discharged it, showed some signs of life. He was at once removed to the Surbiton Cottage Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his admission. The age of the father was about sixty-three, and that of the son about thirty-five. The latter, when he left prison on the occasion referred to, is said to have declared that he would shoot his father because of the proceedings that had been taken. An inquest will be held in due course.

CARDINAL MANNING AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Preaching yesterday morning before a large congregation at the Church of Corpus Christi, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, in aid of the funds of the schools connected with the mission, Cardinal Manning said that it was cheering to find that the poor Catholics of these very poor localities were ready to support to the best of their means schools in which their children received the benefits of a good secular and religious education. They had lately heard a great deal about free schools; but, while it was stated that the remission of fees in the Board schools of the metropolis was, on an average, 11 per cent., not less than 20 per cent. of the children attending the Catholic schools in his diocese had their school fees remitted on the ground of inability to pay even the small weekly sum charged for the purpose. But, after all, a good home was the best school, and he earnestly besought parents and guardians to set an example of sober, honest, and virtuous lives to the little ones of their households, and to do all in their power to preserve them from the perils and contaminating influences of the busy streets and thoroughfares of London.

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR AT CHISWICK.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—A very romantic incident is reported from Chiswick, from which it appears that about two years ago the wife of a hotelkeeper resident in that part of the metropolis, and mother of four young children, suddenly disappeared from her home, and about the same time a gentleman of well-to-do circumstances, and believed to have become acquainted with the landlady over the hotel bar, was missing also, it being surmised, which afterwards proved to be true, that they had eloped together. The husband, finding that his fair partner did not return, sought a divorce from his faithless spouse, and succeeded in obtaining the usual decree nisi. After the lapse of two years, during which interval the gentleman died, leaving the runaway wife his fortune, by will, it is said, of £14,000, she revisits her husband, with her old love returned, and the money to recommend her, and asks his forgiveness for her past misconduct, which he grants, and receives her back into her former home, the barrier to their residing together, owing to the legal proceedings taken after her hasty departure, being only surmounted by remarriage.

A PORTSMOUTH TRAGEDY.

A shocking murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, was committed at Portsmouth during Saturday night. Thomas Jones, a barber, who was also a marine artilleryman, and had a small shop in St. Mary's-street, had been separated from his wife, and she returned to him on Saturday. At midnight they were heard talking loudly. Yesterday morning the shop was not opened; and in the course of the day the police were communicated with. In the afternoon an inspector and sergeant forced an entrance, and in the back room discovered Jones and his wife both lying on the floor dead, with their throats cut. The floor was saturated with blood; and a razor, with which it is believed Jones first took his wife's life and then committed suicide, was found near. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the crime.

THE SALFORD CORPORATION SCANDAL.

The wife of Mr. John Graves, town clerk of Salford, who was suspended from his duties on Friday, has sent to the mayor her husband's keys. The drawers of the town clerk were at once opened, and everything was found to be in order. Mrs. Graves has left the town, and her husband has not been seen since his suspension. The Mayor stated that it was untrue that any warrant had been issued for Mr. Graves's apprehension, and there had been no intention of applying for a warrant. The matter in dispute chiefly concerns £600 received by the town clerk from the overseers during the last three years. This he ought to have handed to the borough treasurer; but he did not do so. He, however, notified the treasurer of the receipt of the money from time to time.

A BALLOONIST'S MISHAP.

The German aeronaut, Herr Wolff, met last Friday with a serious accident at Carlsbad. After ascending to a height of about one thousand eight hundred feet, Herr Wolff tried to effect a descent near Duppau. The wind, however, having again risen, the balloon was dragged along for a quarter of an hour, at a short distance from the ground. The aeronaut striking his head against a tree, became unconscious and fell out of the car, the balloon being at the moment at the height of twenty-five feet. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and Herr Wolff is now declared to be out of danger. The balloon was picked up in a neighbouring village.

GOOD NEWS FOR IRELAND.

M. Prilleux has just discovered an infallible remedy for the potato disease. This is the recipe—Put thirteen pounds of sulphate of copper and the same quantity of chalk into twenty-two gallons of water, and souse the plants with the mixture. An experiment made from the 5th to the 16th instant saved the diseased plants thus treated, while 32 per cent. of those which were left to themselves went to the wall; but the disease must be taken in hand as soon as the first black spots have been perceived on the leaves. The remedy is simple enough, and so is the application, which has been favourably received by the Paris Academy of Sciences.

DISTINGUISHED OBITUARY RECORD.

SIR JOHN ROSE.

Sir John Rose, formerly Finance Minister of Canada, died suddenly on Friday while in the act of firing at a stag in the Duke of Portland's deer forest in Caithness. Sir John Rose, who was born in Aberdeenshire, emigrated to Canada in 1836, and took an active part in the suppression of the rebellion of the following year. Having been called to the Bar of Lower Canada, he became subsequently Solicitor-General, Receiver-General, and, in 1859, Minister of Public Works. He held this office during the visits to Canada of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. For his public services he was in 1870 created K.C.M.G. Subsequently he was engaged in a confidential mission which resulted in the Treaty of Washington, by which various causes of dispute between Great Britain and the United States were removed. He was created a Baronet in recognition of these services. For the last ten years he has been engaged in various capacities of public importance in England.

LORD ALFRED PAGET.

The death is announced of Lord Alfred Paget, of Brooksby, which occurred on Friday afternoon on board his yacht while lying in the Caledonian Canal, near Inverness. The deceased was the shooting tenant of Lochletter, in Glen Urquhart, and was the guest of Lord MacDonald, at Armadale Castle, Skye, for the first few days of grouse shooting. While on the moor he caught a chill, but nothing was thought of it till the following Monday. On Thursday Lord Alfred, who was accompanied by his daughter Violet, proceeded to Oban, where Lady Alfred Paget was taken on board. On Saturday the yacht steered her course for Glen Urquhart, but when passing Fort Augustus the noble lord became so ill that his wife directed the captain to proceed at once to Inverness, where they arrived on Monday morning, and where medical aid was procured, but it was of no avail. The body is to be sent south to-day. Lord Alfred Paget was born in 1816. He was a General in the army, Equerry and Clerk Marshal of the Royal Household, and for some time a member of Parliament.

LORD CONYERS.

Sackville George Lane Fox, Lord Conyers in the peerage of England, died at St. Clare, Walmer, on Friday afternoon. The late Lord Conyers was the eldest son of the late Mr. Sackville Walter Lane Fox, by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Godolphin Osborne, only daughter of George William Frederick, sixth Duke of Leeds. He was born on September 14, 1827. He entered the army in 1854, and in the following year was appointed to the 87th Foot, with which regiment he served at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he had received the medal and clasp. On the death of his maternal uncle, Francis, seventh Duke of Leeds, in May, 1859, he succeeded as twelfth baron to the ancient barony of Conyers (creation by writ, 1509).

MR. P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S.

The death is also announced of Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., which occurred at his residence, St. Marychurch, Torquay, on the 23rd inst. This distinguished zoologist was born at Worcester in 1810, and early removed with his parents to Poole, Dorset, where he displayed a strong taste for natural history. In 1827 he went out in a mercantile capacity to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence of eight years in Newfoundland, Mr. Gosse visited Lower Canada, where for three years he specially devoted himself to the study of zoology and entomology. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided for about a year in Alabama, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. After his return to England in 1839 Mr. Gosse published a general synopsis of his investigations, under the title of "The Canadian Naturalist" (1840). In 1844 he visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the study of zoology, and issued on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." He then devoted himself especially to the microscopic study of the British rotifera, and took a prominent part in the formation of public and private collections of marine animals. In 1856 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Besides many zoological works, Mr. Gosse also published a number of works of a sacred and historical character. This voluminous author's latest work was entitled "The Mysteries of God; a Series of Expositions of Holy Scripture," published in 1884. Mr. Gosse was an earnest and devoted student of the natural history of Great Britain, and his loss will be much felt in many circles. He leaves an only son, Mr. Edmund Gosse, the well-known literary critic.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN HOME AGAIN.—An Irish-American has just had a costly experience in Dublin. Mr. Patrick Flynn, who had amassed a fortune in America as a money-changer, returned to Ireland a few months ago. During the past week he drew £600 out of the bank, and spent the day drinking in several public-houses. He was locked up for drunkenness, and awoke to find that he had lost notes of the value of £500.

THE "GREAT EASTERN'S" LAST VOYAGE.—Many thousands of persons assembled on the landing stage and along the dock walls of Liverpool on Saturday to witness the arrival, on her last voyage, of the *Great Eastern*. She was towed up the Mersey by two powerful tugs, and was also using her own steam. The huge vessel was at once taken to Tranmere and beached. The work of breaking her up will be commenced in a few days.

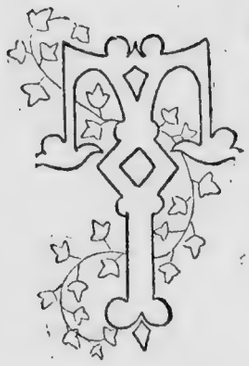
WALKING FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON.—Mr. Ross Fraser, who, accompanied by a collie dog, started from Edinburgh on August 15 to walk to London in eight days, an average of about fifty miles per day, arrived in London last evening about 8 P.M. The pedestrian was awaited by a large concourse of people at Shoreditch Church and heartily greeted. The route taken was from Edinburgh viâ Berwick, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, Wetherby, Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Huntingdon, Royston, Ware, and Edmonton. Mr. Fraser seemed somewhat footsore on his arrival, but the dog appeared in no way the worse for the journey.

PROPOSED THEATRICAL EXHIBITION.—A movement is on foot for the promotion of a Theatrical Exhibition on one of the South Kensington sites in 1890. The object of the undertaking is to provide a fund for the establishment of an orphanage for children of deceased actors and actresses, and a home for aged and disabled persons connected with the stage in all its branches. It is intended that it shall comprise exhibits showing the mode of manufacture and preparation of everything appertaining to a theatre both before and behind the curtain; models of theatres and the various methods of construction most favoured on the Continent and in America; collections of historic theatrical costumes, properties, manuscripts, and so forth; while the grounds are to be laid out to resemble the better-known scenes from Shakspeare.

Dr. Palliser's Patient.

By GRANT ALLEN.

XIII.



HE greater part of that night I lay awake reflecting to myself on my own folly and crime—for it *was* a crime—in restoring such an incarnate fiend as Bernascon to the bosom of a society he had so long outraged. When the laws of nature or the laws of man doom a useless member of the community to extinction, it ill becomes a single individual, of his own mere motion, to fly in the face of the cosmos or the law, and give him back irresponsibly to a life he has worn out or disgraced or forfeited.

Yes, it *was* a crime. But could I redress it now by another? Terrible as I felt it to know I had given a new lease of life to Adèle's persecutor, I couldn't venture to raise myself once more into the false position of an earthly Providence, and constitute myself a second time the arbiter of life and death to a fellow-creature, however guilty.

It was easy enough, no doubt, to play the casuist in such a case—to regard myself as merely the vicarious servant of the deferred sentence of universal humanity; but I knew I had no right to choke him where he lay—to arrogate to myself the place of law and justice.

When morning broke, however, it was with a sense of relief that I realized one almost unexpected fact: I had not murdered the man Bernascon!

For the next few days my terrible patient's conduct was wholly unendurable. His insolence grew rapidly into something portentous. "Aha, my dear friend, my preserver, my benefactor," he said to me once, "I have you now under my thumb, *voyez-vous?* I can put on the screw as much as I choose. I've got you in a vice, neatly fastened in, and I can turn the handle—kw'k, kw'k, kw'k—as I like at pleasure. . . . For the present, I've no doubt, you'll go off and plot at your ease with Mdme. Bernascon against me. Pretty sort of conduct for a medical man, disturbing the peace of a respectable family! That's all right, just now; but make the best of your time. Before very long, I shall be out and about again; and then, *mon vieux*, I warn you off my premises. I can follow you like your shadow wherever you go; so take care you avoid my wife's apartments. I'll write up a neat little notice on the door: 'No admittance. Trespassers will be prosecuted.' Ha! ha! ha! that's a good idea, that! No admittance! Trespassers will be prosecuted." He rolled it on his tongue with infinite amusement.

Happily, as yet he did not know Adèle's address. I must take the hint he gave me in good time. If Adèle was to be relieved from this monster's persecutions, I must move her away at once to some place of safety!

In France the creature would soon find her out. Our only chance lay in removing her to England.

Suppose he were to do as Adèle herself feared, and take away Noé! The bare idea of that innocent child in such a creature's grip was enough to make my blood run cold within me.

Fired with this thought, I went round the same afternoon to Adèle's apartments. As I knocked at the door, Adèle herself came up the street behind me. She was very pale, and dressed in black as usual: but her face was resigned, fixed, and resolute. I lifted my hat, and took her hand. We both walked up the steps together. As I did so I happened to raise my eyes, and was dimly aware of a fluttering white object hanging out of the back window of a house in the Avenue Victor Hugo.

Somebody waving a pocket-handkerchief, apparently!

I paused, and looked and looked again. Never till that moment had I observed the fact that through a gap between the houses on the opposite side the back windows of my own apartments were visible from the steps of Adèle de Montenacque's lodgings.

I put up my glass, and gazed across eagerly. For a moment the object at the window seemed to dance before my eyes. It moved rapidly. Then, all of a sudden, with a rush of ineffable horror and awe, I made it all out. It was Bernascon, Bernascon dancing like a madman at the open window, and waving his handkerchief before my eyes in a mute transport of devilish triumph.

He had found out, then, where Adèle was living! Unless I could get her away at once, he would track her down, and all would be up with us.

I hurried upstairs, and spoke a few words eagerly to Adèle. She saw and understood the necessity for haste. Anything to defeat that dreadful man! Anything to guard her precious Noé from the taint of evil—from the unspeakable shame and disgrace and horror of having known in the flesh her own father.

How foul a thing he was even Adèle did not know. I alone knew, and to this very day I have kept the knowledge scrupulously from her.

"Pack everything up," I cried, "and get Noé ready. You must leave for London this very evening."

Adèle's face was white, but very firm. "I will," she answered, tremulously. "I will do as you bid me. George, I can trust you implicitly now. Anywhere on earth to escape that wretch who would rob me of Noé."

I stopped with her as long as I dared, for I feared Bernascon, now well on the way to convalescence, might venture out into the street alone, and find his way round to Adèle's lodgings. As I was on the point of leaving, however, Adèle stopped me timidly. What she wanted to say I could hardly imagine. Evidently, it was something that gave her great pain. She stammered and blushed for a while like a girl. At last, she managed to find words for her wishes. "I can't bear telling you," she said: "but in an extremity like this—when Noé is in peril—a friend like yourself—you'll forgive me, I know: I've no money in the house to pay my rent, or my fare to London. Only a few francs: and I shall need two hundred."

I pulled out my purse. What unfortunate luck! A couple of louis in all. "Adèle," I cried despondently, "I must go home for some money. I've plenty in my desk, but only this here. That'll pay the rent. Wait for me for ten minutes. I'll bring the rest at once round to you."

Adèle laid her hand on my shoulder appealingly. "No no," she answered. "You mustn't bring it here. I know that man. He's cruel as the grave. He's tracked me down now, and if he suspects anything he'll follow you back and claim me as his wife and take away Noé. Out of pure devilry and spitefulness of heart he'd take her away from me to teach her evil. You mustn't come here again. We must make an appointment. You must meet me in the Bois de Boulogne or somewhere."

I reflected a moment, and felt she was right. "Very well," I answered; "so be it, then. But we must have a meeting-place. . . . Adèle, I have it. My carriage is at the door. Go down quietly, and get into it, if possible, unperceived. Then drive straight to the Allée de la Reine Marguerite, and wait for me in the path by the Rond des Mélèzes. I'll go home to get the money, and meet you there. Meanwhile, Jeanne and Noé can go to the Gare du Nord to wait for you."

Adèle fell in with my plan at once. She stole down, unperceived, as I thought, to the door, and took her seat quietly in my carriage. As soon as she had driven safely off I hailed a passing *fiacre* myself, and hurried home post haste to the Avenue Victor Hugo.

I thought I had given my enemy the slip; but fate was against me. On the top step of the landing Bernascon stood, smiling an odious smile of triumph.

"Aha!" he cried. "So you've sent off my wife for a drive in your own carriage! Without my consent, either asked or obtained! Pretty sort of goings on with a married lady! If I were jealous, now—which, thank goodness, I'm not—I might run you through for it after all. . . . r—r—run you through for it. But I prefer the other way—to squeeze you, squeeze you! It's easier, cheaper, more useful, and more profitable."

"Stand out of my way," I said, pushing him, "or I choke you this minute."

He saw I was in earnest, for my blood was up now, and with a few muttered words of coarse blasphemy he stood aside and waited. I went into my salon and took the money out of my desk before his very eyes. There was no time left now for intrigue or concealment. It was open war at last—war to the knife, for Adèle's sake, between us two henceforward. We stood and glared at one another, we two men so strangely brought together—I, who had saved his life, and he who had forfeited it. We stood and glared across for a moment in silence. Then the man burst into words. "Money!" he cried. "Money for *her*, I see! Money to take her away from my hands. Money to aid and abet her escape from her natural protector! . . . . But you won't succeed. You've defied the law once already to your cost: I won't let you defy it any longer. . . . She's mine, and I claim her. I shall track her down and outwit you both. I shall use her to turn the handle of the vice. She's a capital thumbscrew—twist, twist, gently, till the money or the blood runs out. . . . Aha, you little knew whose life you were preserving! This comes of meddling with the course of events! But you shall pay your footing. I'll squeeze you, squeeze you. I shall have my fun out of you. You'll be sorry you interfered with my domestic affections."

White with rage, I pushed the man aside, and rushed down to the cab that was in waiting at the door. As I reached the landing I heard his heavy tread on the steps behind me. However, I gained the cab before him. "Quick, *cocher!*" I cried; "at the top of your speed! To the Bois de Boulogne—Allée de la Reine Marguerite—near the Pré Catelan!"

The driver, with a nod, started off merrily at the top of his speed. I looked back, and saw Bernascon, unperceived by my driver, hatless and breathless, running hard behind me. As we turned the corner he disappeared from my sight. If once I could reach Adèle in safety all would be well. I was resolved now to face everything. Let her but once get away securely to London, and I cared for nothing. Bernascon might peach if he chose to the police; make such exposure as he could; and I would snap my fingers at him. After all, the danger was far greater for him than for me. He had presumed too much, and now he must pay for it.

But just as I turned the corner and lost sight of him altogether, my ear, preternaturally quickened by the intense excitement, seemed to catch a tone of his voice in the distance behind. "*Suivez Monsieur!*" it cried in a panting effort. "*Cette voiture en avant, là bas, suivez-la, suivez-la!*"

Then the horrible truth flashed upon me with a rush. He had found a cab. He was following me up. All was lost. He would surprise me with Adèle, and claim her there openly before all Paris.

XIV.

At the cross path that leads through the thick wood from the cascade to the Rond des Mélèzes I dismissed the carriage. Before the other one could come up, I had plunged into the gloom, and run at full speed to the point where Adèle agreed to meet me.

My Adèle was standing there, tall, beautiful, draped in black as always, profoundly agitated, yet checking her emotion.

"Where did you leave the carriage, Adèle!" I cried, placing the bundle of notes in her hand hastily.

"Down yonder, in the Avenue de St. Cloud," she answered, pointing towards it with a trembling hand.

"Run, run!" I cried, my voice quivering. "There's not a moment to be lost. He's here! Close at hand! I've barely evaded him. Unless you're quick, he'll spoil all! He'll overtake us! He'll discover us!"

But Adèle, unheeding my advice as it seemed, stood stock still as if glued to the ground. With a cry of horror, she let the notes fall, and stared once more with that stony gaze straight in front of her. I turned round to see what had so moved her soul. The answer came to me with a shock of recognition. There stood Bernascon, all puffing and panting and blue in the face, but smiling horribly, full in front of her. His countenance was livid with brutal rage or love of cruelty: in his vulgar spite he even dared to put out his tongue at her. I could see the tongue was all swollen and heavy. A gleam of hope rose in my breast. The exertion and emotion had been almost too much for him. His cheeks were leaden with congested blood. A chance! a chance! He had run too hard: the effort had all but produced a relapse in him.

He laid his coarse hand upon his wife's shoulder with a brutal oath—such an oath as a woman like Adèle should never have heard. "Come along, my girl," he said, laughing a hideous laugh. "You're my wife! Obey me! Conjugal obedience is a duty of woman. He, he, he! you paragon of virtue! Obey your husband. You promised to do so. We can pick up a carriage in the road over yonder. Return with me to my comfortable furnished apartments at M. le Docteur's, in the Avenue Victor Hugo!"

I clenched my fist. The time was gone past for concealment now. I must fight the man, clearly, with his own weapons. "Bernascon," I cried, "brute, fool that you are, you mistake entirely. You've forfeited all claim on my hospitality. You've left my house, and you shall never re-enter it. The patient is now discharged cured. If you dare to come back, you shall be refused admission. Nobody will know you or recognize you any longer. Nobody—not even Clairette—has once seen you since you shaved or assumed those new clothes. The operation has worked a miracle in your personal appearance. Understand me clearly—I mean what I say—you can never return. And let go that lady!"

The fellow looked back at me with an odious smile. His face was bluer and more swollen than ever now, but he brazened it out still with extraordinary boldness. "I've my thumbscrew yet," he answered, throwing back his head and rolling his eyes. "I can turn on that as often as I please. Refuse to receive me, and I claim my cabbage here. Isn't that so, my mouse, my angel, my little one? . . . A wife's place is by her husband's side. All the good little books unite in saying so. . . . Ah, you needn't cringe and shrink away from me now, you know. I'm a lamb at last; a gentle lamb; a little bleating, frisking lamb in the meadows. Don't be afraid of your own dear Gustave! *Embrasse-moi, mon ange*—your long-lost husband!"

I could stand it no longer. "You blackguard!" I cried, making him reel with a twist, "take your cursed hand off that lady this moment, or I'll kill you where you stand. . . Madame is not your wife at all. You have no wife: no place: no rank: no status. . . . . Who are you, pray, that you should dare to claim her? . . . . Where are your papers, your documents, your passports? . . . What are your name, your *prénom*, your occupation? . . . . You have none. You are nobody. A shadow. A cipher. . . . . The Etat Civil knows you no more. You're a dead man, a corpse, a ghost, a *revenant!* . . . What rights have you got, I should like to know? The law gives you none. You've forfeited all—life, wife, name, children! . . . . Go back to the world of the dead where you were when I took you. Go back to the room where I found you at the hospital! Go back, and be decently buried at last! . . . . That's the only debt society still owes you."

"YOU BLACKGUARD!" I CRIED, MAKING HIM REEL WITH A TWIST, "TAKE YOUR CURSED HANDS OFF THAT LADY THIS MOMENT."

Adèle stood by with mute and quivering lips. Thank heaven, she heard but did not understand. A cloud seemed to veil her vivid intelligence. "What does it all mean, George?" she asked, at last, dreamily.

Bernascon laughed a horrible hoarse laugh. I could hear with grim joy that his larynx was deeply affected now. "Let us have the truth, *enfin*, my pigeon," he said, coarsely. "No more of this Englishman's lies and deceptions. Don't you know what the operation was for which he treated me? Don't you guess the place from which he took me? . . . . Do you really believe this nonsensical cancerous growth business? . . . No, no, that was all a transparent blind, got up to defeat the ends of justice. Ha, ha, ha! my cabbage, the ends of justice! . . . Why, my angel, the instrument with which I was operated upon——"

With a wild burst of despair I clapped my hand on his mouth savagely and checked his words—no matter if I choked him. "Adèle," I shouted in horror, "for heaven's sake, for Noé's sake, stop your ears—stop your ears, I implore you! Don't let this wretch pollute them any further with his hideous confidences and his vile history! Run, run to the carriage, and drive where I told you!" I picked up the notes and handed them to her in haste. "I'll stop behind," I cried, "and manage this madman."

At the word Adèle hurried off in an agony of alarm down the little side path, and made through the wood at the top of her speed for the Avenue de St. Cloud. Between us two, left behind, there was a brief fierce struggle. For a moment, I held the wretch at bay: then with shifty elusiveness he escaped my clutches, and, giving me the slip, rushed after Adèle down the path toward my carriage. Not a soul was about, thank Heaven, for it was the thickest part of the wood, and late in the evening. I rushed after him, and passed him, and reached Adèle. Seizing her arm, "Quick, quick!" I cried "To the carriage! To the carriage! Not a moment to be lost! He's close behind us!"

Hardly had I spoken when a heavy object seemed to fall hard by. I looked back in my fright, but never paused one moment.

A hideous sight met my gaze as I looked on the ground behind; a sight that while I live I shall never forget.

Bernascon had fallen in the midst of the path. His face and eyes were heavily swollen. A horrible ghastliness overspread his face. Blood flowed in streams from his mouth and nostrils. It formed a little pool on the path by his side. He gave no groan: he uttered no cry. His own hateful passions had wrought his death, his second death. I knew what had happened as well as if I saw it: the wound on the larynx had reopened internally! But Adèle, horrified and unnerved, never once looked back: she never even knew the man had fallen. Heaven was kind to her in saving her that sight. She fled on, on, unseeing, unhearing.

(*To be concluded.*)

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

FOUR MILITARY BANDS.

THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE, D'ARC'S MARIONETTES; WALES'S "TABLEAUX VIVANTS."

The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.

ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—BALLOON JOURNEY to VIENNA.—The largest Balloon in the world will start from the Parade Ground in front of the Grand Stand, at OLYMPIA, on MONDAY NEXT, and EVERY MONDAY, at Four o'clock, for Vienna until the journey has been accomplished. Fare Five Guineas. Passengers may book at the Offices, Mr. SIMMONS, 35, Regent-street, W., or at OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

HOTEL LIST.

ILFRACOMBE.—The ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Thoroughly furnished, equipped, and decorated. 250 Rooms, Eight Lawn Tennis Courts Large Swimming Bath, Private Baths. Descriptive Tariff of Manager

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8.15,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box office (Mr. J. Hall) open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D Beveridge, J. L. Shine L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

GAIETY.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE. GREAT SUCCESS as MARINA, NIGHTLY, at 8.45 (Last Nights), supported by Misses Carlotta Ledercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H.Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Preceded at 8 by POLLY'S VENTURE. Mrs. Swale, &c. Box-office open 10 till 6 daily. Note.—"In earth and skie and sea. Strange changes there be." "SHE" will soon be ready for production. Manager and Treasurer, Mr. E. GEORGE C. STAFFORD.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 163rd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 98th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (703rd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M. The FAGGI CONCERTS at 6.15 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET, FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1888.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.30 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Season 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening: NIKITA, Mdme. BELLE COLE, and Mr. BARRINGTON FOOTE.
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Vocalists: Mdme. ALWINA VALLERIA and Mr ORLANDO HARLEY.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 4d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

"AUNT CHLOE." "Cooking Poultry." (Virtue and Co. 1s.) [One hundred and one methods are here described at some length, and a few chapters are devoted to selection, trussing, and carving. Pp. 89, paper covers.]

AUTHOR of "John Halifax, Gentleman." "Poems." (Macmillan and Co.)

CANNAN, C. "Elementary Political Economy." 1s. (Oxford University Press.] [Pp. 150, uniform with Mr. Raleigh's "Elementary Politics."]

COLLINGWOOD, HARRY. "The Secret of the Sands." (Griffith, Farran and Co.] [A nautical romance; also entitled "The *Water Lily* and her Crew." Pp. 415, cloth. A new edition.]

FENN, G. MANVILLE. "The Man with a Shadow." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in three volumes.]

FIELD, HENRY M. "Old and New Spain." (Ward and Downey.) [An attempt to "set in sharp relief" the contrast between the Old Spain of Charles V. and Philip II. and the land of freedom of the present day. Pp. 302, cloth.]

HUDSON, FRANK. "The Last Hurdle." (Ward and Downey.) ["A story of sporting and courting," in one volume. Pp. 304, cloth.]

HURLBERT, WILLIAM HENRY. "Ireland under Coercion: the Diary of an American." (Edinburgh: David Douglas. 2 vols.) ["This book is a record of things seen, and of conversations had, during a series of visits to Ireland between January and June, 1888." Map.]

"KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL SHAKSPERE." (Virtue.) [The second volume of the historical plays contains King Henry VI. (Parts 1, 2, and 3), King Richard III., and King Henry VIII., together with notes, illustrations, &c. Pp. 485, cloth.]

MACDOWALL, ALEX. B. "Curve Pictures of London for the Social Reformer." (Sampson Low, 2s.) [An exceedingly valuable little work. Population, Births, Marriages (early and otherwise), Deaths, Suicides, Drunkenness, Pauperism, Education, Illiteracy, &c., are among the subjects dealt with. Pp. 49, stiff covers.]

MEISSNER, A. L., M.A., Ph.D. "Practical Lessons in German Conversation." (Librairie Hachette et Cie.) This work is described as a "Companion to all German Grammars, and a Manual for Candidates for the Civil and Military Service Examinations." On the one page is the Deutsche Sprechübungen; and on the other a close English rendering of the questions and answers is given. The idea is an excellent one, and seems well carried out. Pp. 247, cloth.]

MINTO, WILLIAM. "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot." (Macmillan.)

MOODIE, D. C. F. "Southern Songs." (Cape Town: Jula and Co.) [A third edition.]

MOODIE, D. C. F. "History of Battles, &c., in Southern Africa." (Cape Town: Murray and St. Leger. 2 vols.) [A description of the battles and adventures of the British, the Boers, and the Zulus, &c., in Southern Africa from the time of Pharaoh Necho to 1880, with copious chronology.]

SKINNER, WALTER R. "The Mining Manual for 1888." (London: 4, Birchin-lane, E.C.) [Full particulars of Mining Companies and of all those registered from June, 1887; together with a list of mining directors. A separate section is given of all South African mining companies. Pp. 654, cloth, 7s. 6d.]

"SEASIDE WATERING PLACES." (London: L. Upcott Gill.) [An illustrated guide, to which is prefixed a Business Directory. Pp. 324, cloth, 2s. 6d.]

SHOWERS, LIEUT.-GEN. C. L. "Nationality not Separation." (Ridgway.) [An article reprinted from the *Westminster Review*, with an introductory note and revise. Pp. 52, 1s.]

SIERS, J. H. B. (Editor). Maistre's "Les Prisonniers du Caucase." (Librairie Hachette and Cie.) [Edited for the use of schools, with explanatory notes and a table of irregular verbs. Pp. 81, cloth, 1s. 6d.]

TALLACK, WILLIAM. "Penological and Preventive Principles." (London: Wertheimer. 8s.) [Written with special reference to Europe and America, and to the diminution of crime, pauperism, and intemperance; to prisons and their substitutes, habitual offenders, sentences, neglected youth, education, police, statistics, &c. Pp. 414, cloth.]

WAFORD, L. B. "Dinah's Son." (Clarke.) [A religious story in one volume.]

"WEIRD TALES." [Mr. William Paterson, of Edinburgh, is publishing a neat little "Nuggets for Travellers" series, very nicely printed and bound, and sold at a shilling. The English Weird Tales are by Dickens, Defoe, &c.; those of Scotland by Scott, Hugh Miller, Allan Cunningham, &c.; and those of Ireland by Carleton, Lover, Lever, &c.]

ARE ATHLETES GOOD STUDENTS?

Much prejudice is often manifested against intercollegiate contests, as it is claimed that they are detrimental to good scholarship. In order to discover the real state of the case, a thorough examination was recently made at Cornell University of the records of all the men who had engaged in intercollegiate contests since the opening of the institution. The result showed that the average scholarship for the year of each man who had rowed in the crews was

70 per cent., that of the ball-players 73 per cent., and that of the track athletes 76 per cent., a standing of 70 per cent. being necessary for graduation. Fifty-four per cent. of all these men graduated, which is 7 per cent. above the university rate of graduation. The baseball and track athletes graduated 84 per cent. of their number, with an honourable standing (80 per cent.), which is in about the same proportion as the university rate. Very few of the crew men, however, graduated with honours.

In physical development the reverse order was found to hold, the crew men coming first, the baseball players next, and the track athletes last. The total average was considerably above that of the university. The results would seem to show that intercollegiate contests, when kept within reasonable limits, do not interfere with the general scholarship of educational institutions, and this is the attitude which the presidents of Cornell have always held towards the subject.

"FOR WEAL OR FOR WOE."

A curious old marriage-custom, which is still widely prevalent in Brittany, was recently interpreted in a novel and amusing manner. According to this custom, the bridegroom, immediately after the priest has wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying, "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then, kissing her, he says, "And this is how you will fare if you treat me well." A short time ago a young Breton married a German girl, and after the ceremony was over, began at once to practise the first part of the time-honoured custom. The bride, who was ignorant of the "inner meaning" of what she considered an insult, turned round on her lord and master and returned the stroke, saying, in broad Suabian dialect, "Look here, I do not approve of such behaviour," after which the husband is said to have performed the second part of the ceremony with more than usual affection.

KING MILAN'S EARLY DAYS.

Some interesting particulars respecting King Milan's early days are given in an article in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, under the heading of "Politics and Matrimonial Difficulties in Servia." The writer says if King Milan had been an ideal prince, free from human and princely weaknesses, a paragon of virtue, an angel on the throne, it would have been difficult for him to gain even a partially good name at a Court where the scandals of other Courts were always dressed up in Servian garments and told as if they represented the actual state of things. But Milan was neither an angel nor a paragon of virtue, but a child of his country and of the circumstances under which he was born, brought up, ascended the throne, and maintained his difficult position as ruler for over twenty years. In his childhood nobody thought that Milan Obronevitch would one day be called upon to wear a crown. He has hardly known his parents, and of a careful home-education he has had nothing. His father was the nephew of Prince Milosh Obronevitch; his mother, a daughter of the Roumanian family Catargi, was afterwards much talked about as the friend of Prince Kusa. Little Milan Obronevitch was sent to the lycée Louis le Grand at Paris, where neither teachers nor fellow-pupils knew how to treat the obstinate, orphaned urchin from Servia, and where he was only known as a cunning, mischievous, headstrong child. One day Milan Obronevitch was called away from his lessons and told that his nephew, Prince Michael, had been murdered in the Toptelid Park, and he was called upon to ascend the throne of Servia. Henceforth the young ruler was educated at home under the regency. He learned something about everything, and he learned everything without any trouble. There was but one opinion as to his brilliant gifts, and if he chose he could be very attractive and amiable. But if he did not choose, it was immensely difficult, and often impossible, to persuade him to do anything; and if he got angry, people had to be prepared for outbursts like thunder and lightning. Thus several years passed, during which some work was done and much time was given to amusements. Then the papers brought the news that Prince Milan had come of age; and not long after the illustrated papers published his portrait, and next to him that of a very beautiful girl. She was a Russian; very rich; her father was a Russian colonel, said some. No; he was a boyar from Asia Minor, others said. And both were right. A year later a son was born to the young couple. Servia was in the midst of the Turkish war. Then came the Berlin Congress, and the rest everybody remembers.

Whether King Milan and his Queen were very happy even at the beginning of their married life is of no importance to-day. Marriages between princes are always love-marriages unless those immediately concerned make statements to the contrary. In the South-east of Europe marriages are, as a rule, arranged, after the French pattern, by friends and relatives. Prince Milan was only a partly independent ruler; Nathalie de Keshko a rich and very beautiful girl. With regard to her fortune, the highest figure ever mentioned by Russians when they are running Milan down is two million roubles. It is, perhaps, wise to assume that half of that sum was nearer the actual figure, which is still a very good income for people knowing how to manage, but which becomes only a moderate sum for a princess fond of amusements and diversions, if her husband is not a wealthy man. What was said about the beauty of the princess was no exaggeration. Those who have never seen the beautiful woman may safely assume that she is far better looking than she appears on photographs and in pictures. It is, therefore, very probable that for some time, perhaps for some years, Princess Nathalie was as passionately loved by her husband as other handsome women are. But when and why things changed not even those immediately connected with the Court can tell. The different dispositions of the King and the Queen and the want of sympathy between them was mentioned, and a romantic story of King Milan's faithlessness was told, after the discovery of which and a tragic scene the Queen nearly left the Court, but was finally persuaded to remain. Since then a kind of matrimonial *modus vivendi* existed between the Servian ruler and his wife; they went each their own way. The Queen was fond of dancing and other social entertainments; her reputation was always perfectly blameless. She had a kind heart, was easy-minded, liked to be surrounded by smiling faces, and was so generous that some of her careful wealthy subjects were quite pained by her generosity. The Court and evening dresses which she often presented to the wives of high officials and officers who could not afford to buy them have often been made the cause of complaint against her. For the rest, Queen Nathalie was a woman of strong and healthy individuality, natural, original, and always ready to follow the inspiration of the moment. Even the warmest admirers of the beautiful women do not deny that these inspirations were always very happy, although it is, on the other hand, not wise to believe every word to be gospel truth which is uttered by the mouths of diplomatic gossips. In order to understand men and things, it is necessary to read what is written between the lines, and it must often have occurred to people that the Princess and afterwards the Queen of Servia has never been complained of as being cunning and intriguing, while at the same time none of her admirers has praised her for being a clever, highly intelligent woman.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S SEASIDE and TOURISTS' TELESCOPES.
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES
For Deer-stalking, Yachting, and Military Service.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE.
New illustrated price lists free.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS, 11, High-street, W.C.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHROMATIC CHECK,
For checking the receipt of fares on Tramway Cars, Omnibuses, &c.,
SURPASSES EVERY KNOWN SYSTEM,
And will speedily supersede
All existing systems
For checking the receipt of fares.
Full particulars will shortly appear.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,
MARRIAGE.—The SECOND EDITION of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW for August, containing Mrs. MONA CAIRD'S article on MARRIAGE.
London: TRÜBNER and Co., 57 & 59, Ludgate hill.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C

THE biggest £5 BANK of ENGLAND NOTE in the world will be GIVEN AWAY every Wednesday to the first common-sense Englishman who has the nous to go for it. See MONDAY'S TRADE and FINANCE, a Newspaper for every one.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post free 2d.—35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

JOHN PAGE HOPPS' WRITINGS ON HOME RULE.
1. IS HOME RULE FOR IRELAND JUST AND SAFE?
8 pp. One Hundred and Fifth Thousand. Fifty, 1s. 6d.; One Hundred, 2s. 6d.; Five Hundred, 10s.; One Thousand, 15s.; over One Thousand, 10s. Thousand. All carriage free.
2. WHAT DOES HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEAN?
3. HOME RULE ALL ROUND.
Nos. 2 and 3 are large two-page leaflets. Fifty, 6d.; One Hundred, 1s.; Five Hundred, 3s.; One Thousand and over, 5s. per Thousand. All carriage free.
All communications should be made to Mr. Hopps, Lea Hurst, Leicester.
A specimen copy of each will be sent by Mr. Hopps to any address, on receipt of one penny stamp.

Just published, 102 pp. foolscap 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.,
FROM OVER THE TOMB.
By a LADY.
CONTENTS.—Section I.: Of the Necessities of Salvation. Sect. II.: Of God's Manifestation to Man and Man's Nature. Sect. III.: Of the Teaching and Example of Christ. Sect. IV.: Of Duty on Earth. Sect. V.: Of Spiritual Existence and the State after Death.
In this very extensive summary of spiritual teaching it is stated that the lady's husband in spirit-life communicated it through her hand.
J. BURNS, 15, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

KEATING'S POWDER.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs. Fleas, Moths, Beetles
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs. Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs. Fleas Moths, Beetles
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY have received testimonials from three Physicians to her Majesty the Queen, and over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S world-famed Galvanic Belts, which are so arranged as to convey a powerful electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.
Dr. VINES, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, writes, 19th September, 1885: "Having used MR. PULVERMACHER'S BELTS for many years, in the course of Medical practice, I am in a position to speak of their great value as a curative agent in cases of nervous disease or functional malady where Electricity is likely to be serviceable I am entirely convinced of their efficacy."
Dr. GOLDING BIRD, M.D., Physician, Guy's Hospital, says:—"I can hardly recommend MR. PULVERMACHER'S INVENTION too strongly to the notice of my medical brethren."
For full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, Regent-street, London, W.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by the Proprietor
THOMAS BEECHAM,
ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE,
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS extrude from the solids and fluids of the body those taints, germs, and impurities, which waste the strength, reduce vital force, and beget disease. This medicine taken now and again will guide and control the bodily functions, and ward off many attacks of illness which at this season are frequently both sudden and alarming. It secures the main conditions of good health.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.)

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BRIXTON HILL.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a gentleman. Terms moderate.—33, Endymion-road, Brixton-hill, S.W.

LAKE DISTRICT, Vale of Newlands. Comfortable FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Farmhouse, near Lake Derwentwater. Terms moderate. J. Hodgson, Littletown Farm, Newlands, Keswick.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable HOME on moderate terms to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—Two sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, most comfortably furnished. If taken for three months terms would be moderate. Good cooking and attendance studied. —E. B., Mortimer House.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD

CROMER.—FURNISHED HOUSE to LET from 8th inst. Three minutes from beach.—For terms apply to Mr. SALTER, Hillside, Cromer.

PENMAENMAWR, Wales.—FURNISHED VILLAS or APARTMENTS. Enclose stamped envelope.—EPSILON, Penrhyn Villa.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEMORY.—LOISETTE'S SYSTEM is original and of great value. This was testified in the Supreme Court of New York, on July 26, by Daniel Greenleaf Thompson (author of "A System of Psychology"—Longmans, 1884), Dr. Wm. A. Hammond (author of several works on mind and nerves), and Dr. M. L. Holbrook, &c.—For prospectus, post free, apply Professor A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford-street, London.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1s. 2d. Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, near Winslow, for Sons of Clergy, Army, Navy, &c. Thirty guineas per annum; considerable reduction to brothers and orphans. Entrance fee, five guineas. Vicar is Warden.—Address, Rev. Dr JAMES.

THE FRENCH, SPANISH, AND PORTUGUESE IDIOMS TAUGHT in four months; guarantee.—Reply, Mr. CARVALHO, Poste-restante, Charing-cross

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, good HOME, with Mother's care, for little BABY. Parents going abroad. Country preferred. References indispensable. Apply, Y. Y. T., 48, Charing-cross Hotel, Strand.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6d. Brica-Brac, 1s. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 231, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

MAGNIFICENT YOUNG ST. BERNARD. Sire cost £750. Also several PUPPIES.—Dunkeld Lodge, St. Albans.

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT. Their full value return post.—Address, Manufacturing Dentist, 193, Junction-road, Holloway. Established twenty years.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Covered van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo-bridge-road, Acton.

WASHING.—NOTICE of REMOVAL. Mrs. NEWMAN, owing to increase of Business, has taken larger premises, and is enabled to take a few more families' work.—Price lists and references on application.—Auckland House, High-street, Battersea.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

HERRICK FOUNDATION SCHOOL, LOAMPIT HILL, BLACKHEATH, S.E. (*a*) Commercial Division; (*b*) Mathematical and Classical. Boarding fees, 30 guineas inclusive (tuition fees borne by foundation). Vacancies in Head Master's house after holidays—Full Prospectus of THE WARDEN, or F. BUCK, Clerk.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The next Entrance Examination will be held on Wednesday, September 19, at 2.30 o'clock P.M. Applications to be sent in on or before Saturday, Sept. 15. For particulars of the College, of the subjects of this Examination, and of the various boarding houses, apply to the School Secretary.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. MCDONALD.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.
FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.
LIFE. Established 1810. Low premiums. Large Cash Bonuses. Investment Policies. Liberal conditions. Immediate settlements.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

A GOOD PLAN.—£10 and upwards invested in Stocks and Shares, under a reliable system successfully tested for seven years, often returns handsome profits in a few days. Explanatory book (eighth edition) sent post free.—Address GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

SECOND EDITION.

NOW READY.

PRICE SIXPENCE. POST FREE SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

Neat Limp cloth, Price One Shilling. Post free One Shilling and Twopence.

AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1888,

Revised and Brought Down to Date.

The new Edition forms the most complete Parliamentary Guide ever issued, and is full of the liveliest information to everybody interested in the conduct of public affairs.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE STAR.

"We see with pleasure that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has kept up to date its admirable and unequalled 'Popular Guide to the House of Commons.' This 6*d.* 'Extra' now includes all the latest elections. . . . . This again gives the *Pall Mall* a good start of *Dod*, and as the former gives almost double the information of the latter at half the price, and with at least double the brains thrown into it, it ought to supersede the old publication. Every politician should buy it, study it, and keep it by him."

NEWCASTLE LEADER.

"This useful, and indeed unequalled political guide has, in the present edition, been revised, corrected, and brought up to date, and particulars and sketches of new members elected at recent by-elections have been added."

GLASGOW MAIL.

"There is a good deal of racy reading and sharp thumb-nail sketching, as well as of solid, well-arranged facts and figures, in the new Guide to the House of Commons which forms the latest sixpenny 'Extra' of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Guide is carefully got up in its electoral statistics, and even the most vivacious of the character sketches are seldom wide of the mark."

EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS.

"Is up to date with full particulars of the by-elections and biographies of the new M.P.'s. The feature of the compilation is the 'mems. about members'—short, pithy, and frequently saucy paragraphs, giving personal particulars of interest. The hitting is sometimes severe, but as a rule quite impartial."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
AUSTRAL.....	5,588	7,000	Aug. 31
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Sept. 14
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Sept. 28
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA ..	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

LONDON TO NEW YORK. WILSON-HILL LINE.
Splendid Passenger STEAMERS, with superior accommodation amidships, sail regularly.
LYDIAN MONARCH, Ag. 31 | TOWER HILL, Sept. 8
1st class, £10; 2nd class, £5 5s.; 3rd class, £3 15s. Special Low Inland Rail Fares from New York now in force for a short time only.—Apply to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W

ACCESSION of KING GEORGE of GREECE (25th ANNIVERSARY).—COOK'S CONDUCTED TOUR to GERMANY, Bavaria, Austria, Constantinople, Athens, &c., in connection with the festivities and the opening of the Athens Exhibition, leaving London October 1. Inclusive fare, £31. Programme for stamp.—THOMAS COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

TO GERMANY, by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.
The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London first saloon, £3 15.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £1 15. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

DOVER and DEAL, by SEA, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY at 11 A.M. (Sundays excepted), by the magnificent new Saloon Steamers *ORIOLE* or *MAVIS*. Fare, 7s.; children, 4s. DOVER.—Excursion there and back (to return by L. C. and D. R. or water), 12s. 6d.; children, 7s.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 11 A.M., calling at Blackwall Pier. Single fare. 5s. and 4s.; children under twelve, 2s. 6d. Sundays, Margate Excursion, at 9 A.M. Fare, 5s., children 2s. 6d. The new magnificent saloon steamers *ORIOLE* and *MAVIS* are now running on this station.

YARMOUTH (from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF) DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 8.30 A.M. (calling at Blackwall Pier). Fares: 8s., 6s. Return (available the whole season), 12s., 9s. Children under 12, half-price.

CROMER and SHERRINGHAM.
Book from KING'S CROSS (G.N.).

	A.M.	P.M.
Expresses leave	10.10	2.0
Arrive Cromer Beach	2.45	6.35

Bracing air. Splendid inland scenery.
Excellent Sea Bathing. Good Fishing. Golfing.

WRITE us to mail you our PAMPHLET describing COAL and TIMBER LANDS. Rare opportunity for a REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT for present or future. We give New York City Banks for references.—WESTERN PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY, Chillicothe, Ohio, U.S.A.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
BANKERS—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.
W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The profits paid this year in cash by the SUN LIFE OFFICE have been exceptionally large, surpassing those hitherto given, and for which the Society has been so justly noted, and averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium (nearly two premiums), payable in cash.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The above Extraordinary Results prove that a WITH PROFIT POLICY opened with the SUN LIFE OFFICE can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted on favourable terms With and Without Profits.—Obtain and read the New Edition of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Joint Actuaries.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 63.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER

containing, among other articles of interest, "*FRENCH JANET.*" *Chaps.* 1-3. "*A COACH DRIVE AT THE LAKES.*" *Part I.* "*AN ORIGINAL EDITION.*" "*NOTES BY A NATURALIST: the Heron and its Haunts,*" *and* "*A LIFE'S MORNING,*" *by the Author of* "*Demos,*" "*Thyrza,*" *&c., Chaps. 17 and 18.*

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

MILNERS' SAFES.

28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country boarders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.

Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d. Clarifies the Skin. SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER DRINK.

BOUILLON FLEET.

The New BEEF TEA.

CAN be PREPARED at a MOMENT'S NOTICE with the ADDITION of WATER ONLY. HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS, STIMULATING, and a GOOD TONIC. *Served in cups at the CRYSTAL PALACE, IRISH, and ITALIAN EXHIBITIONS, and at all Clubs, Hotel Bars, Confectioners', and Coffee Houses.* ICED or HOT. BOUILLON FLEET combines all the well-known stimulative qualities of Extract of Meat with the nutritious properties of the celebrated KEMMERICH'S PEPTONE of BEEF, now recommended by all the *highest Medical authorities.* GUARANTEED to be made from pure Beef only.

In Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. each, of all Chemists, Grocers, and Stores.

WHOLESALE: FLEET and CO., CAMBERWELL; or 1, FENCHURCH-AVENUE, E.C.

THE BEST PAPER FOR AN IDLE SUMMER HOUR.

TO

HOLIDAY MAKERS,

TOURISTS, and

TRAVELLERS.

Send your name and address to the Publisher of the Pall Mall Budget, 2, *Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C., and enclose postal note for* 1s. 6d. (*if address is within the United Kingdom*), *or* 1s. 8d. (*if address is abroad*), *for which you will have the* Pall Mall Budget *sent you for a month.*

Original Sketches, by well-known Artists, and fresh and crisp matter, written specially for each issue, are among the characteristic features of the Pall Mall Budget.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ISSUE of £356,000 in 3,560 FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of £100 each, of the

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

Incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament, 35 Victoria, cap. xxxiii., continued and amended by subsequent Acts.

Interest on the Bonds at 5 per cent. per annum absolutely guaranteed for Five years, independently of the earnings of the Railway.

Principal repayable in 1927.

The Interest Coupons are payable in sterling half-yearly in London on 1st March and 1st September.

TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

The Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Hon. John C. Allen, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick.

Charles H. Fairweather, Esq., St. John, New Brunswick.

The Bonds are a First Charge on the entire Railway and undertaking, at the rate of only 15,000 dols. per mile.

The Railway, 116 miles in length, is completed and working, and is leased for fourteen years from 1888 to the Railroad Leasing and Traffic Company of New Brunswick (Limited), at a fixed rental sufficient to pay the interest on the full amount of Bonds. The Rent for the first five years, paid in advance, will be invested in the names of Trustees, in Canadian Government Securities, as a Guarantee Fund for the due payment of the interest; so that in addition to the direct obligation of the Railway Company and of the Leasing Company, the full amount of interest accruing to the 1st September, 1893, is unconditionally assured, irrespective of the earnings of the line.

Messrs. HAGGARD, HALE and PIXLEY, of 26, Austin-friars, London, E.C., are authorized to offer the above Bonds at the price of £95 per Bond of £100, payable as follows:—

£5 per Bond..... On Application.
£90 " ..... On 15th September, 1888.

£95 per £100 Bond.

The Bonds carry interest from the 1st September next.

Default in due payment of the balance of the purchase price on allotment will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

The Bonds will be delivered to subscribers upon payment of the full price of £95 per Bond.

The Bonds are for £100 each "to Bearer," but arrangements can be made for their registration if desired. They are not liable to be drawn or compulsorily redeemed before they mature in the year 1927.

Application is intended to be made for a quotation of the Bonds in the London Stock Exchange Official List.

The SUBSCRIPTION will OPEN at THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED, 168, 169, and 170, Fenchurch-street, and 70, Gracechurch-street, E.C., London, and its Branches, on MONDAY, the 27th August, and will CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1888.

Where no allotment is made deposits on application will be returned in full. If part only of the Bonds applied for be allotted, the remainder of the deposit will be credited to the balance payable on September 15, 1888.

26, Austin-friars, E.C., London,
August 25, 1888.

The following particulars of the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick have been officially furnished.

The railway, 116 miles in length, the whole completed and working, commences at Gibson, on the River St. John, opposite to the City of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, by a junction with the New Brunswick Railway, by means of the new steel railway bridge between Fredericton and Gibson, and extends thence 107 miles to the Intercolonial Railway, with which it effects two connections, one at Chatham Junction, affording direct communication with the seaport of Chatham, and the other by a branch, nine miles long, to join the Indiantown branch of the Intercolonial Railway, by which communication is made with the seaport of Newcastle.

Chatham and Newcastle, known as the Miramichi ports, and situated on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are by means of this railway brought into more direct railway connection with the capital of the Province and the great fertile valley of St. John, the distance saved by this route being about 120 miles.

The Railway passes almost through the centre of the Province, and intersects a region of vast natural wealth, for the trade of which it can have no competitor.

The connection with the New Brunswick Railway at Fredericton constitutes this Railway the shortest possible route between the centre and northern part of the Province and the United States, bringing the Miramichi ports about 160 miles nearer the United States' markets than they have hitherto been.

Chatham and Newcastle are distant from Liverpool 2,351 miles, as against 2,480 miles between Halifax and Liverpool; they are spacious and safe ports, available for vessels drawing twenty-three feet of water. The question of the shortest route from England to and across America is now receiving much attention, in connection especially with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as the route viâ the Miramichi ports and this railway shows a saving of 319 miles in the total distance between England and Montreal, or any point west, it is not improbable that it may be adopted as part of the Eastern extension of the Canadian Pacific system.

At Chatham Junction and also at the junction with the Indiantown Branch, the railway connects with the Intercolonial Railway, affording facilities for a considerable interchange of traffic.

At Gibson, besides the connection with the lines of the New Brunswick and St. John and Maine Railways, by means of the bridge across the St. John River, the railway connects with a branch of the New Brunswick Railway running to Woodstock and other points in the St. John Valley.

At Gibson, also, the Company owns a fine wharf the best in every particular upon the River St. John; the approach by water is excellent, and the Company's rails are laid upon the wharf, so that vessels load directly from the cars, an important consideration in view of the fact that an enormous trade is done from the St. John River, coastwise and to foreign parts.

Along and adjacent to the railway are immense forests of timber, comprising an area of thousands of square miles, being one of the largest and most valuable timber preserves in Eastern North America; this railway has practically the monopoly of the traffic which will be developed from this vast forest-tract.

In addition to accommodating many thriving and important settlements and large areas of farming lands, the railway will open out extensive quarries of freestone of especially good quality, of which it is expected a great quantity will be sent to the United States, and which would have to be carried over nearly the whole length of the railway.

Coal and other minerals are known to exist at several points along the course of the line, as well as at points easily accessible by branch lines, one of which has already been surveyed to the heart of the coal fields, about twenty miles distant from the railway.

The railway has been opened a little more than twelve months. It is of the standard gauge, and has been well and substantially built in accordance with contract with the Government, and under the superintendence of the Engineers appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with cedar and juniper sleepers, and with steel rails, and it is certified by Gillmor Brown, Esq., C.E., to be in all respects in a very satisfactory condition, and to compare more than favourably with many lines of railway throughout the Dominion.

The stations are well built, the equipment and rolling stock are sufficient for the business of the road, and a telegraph line in connection with the general system of the province extends from end to end of the railway.

The period during which the railway has been open has only been long enough to permit of the traffic being partially developed, particularly as the through connection with the United States and Montreal was not completed by the opening of the railway bridge across the St. John at Fredericton until the end of last month; the receipts, nevertheless, have, from the time when the line was first opened, been considerably in excess of the working expenses.

Independently, however, of the receipts from the working of the railway, the interest on the Bonds now offered for subscription is guaranteed for 14 years by the rent accruing half-yearly under the lease of the line to the Railroad Leasing and Traffic Company of New Brunswick (Limited), a company incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament (51st Victoria, cap. xxvi.), with a Share capital of 500,000 dols. fully subscribed. The lease is for 14 years from the 1st March, 1888, at the annual rent of 87,000 dols., an amount sufficient to pay the interest upon the whole bonded debt of the Company.

The first five years' rent paid in advance will be specifically appropriated to the payment of the interest on the bonds now offered for subscription, and will be invested in Canadian securities in the names of trustees, as a guarantee fund for that purpose. Moreover, the lessee company has convenanted to pay the full interest on the bonds during the continuance of the lease, so that such interest may be considered as secured for fourteen years at least. There can be no doubt, according to the estimates furnished, that before that period expires the net earnings of the line will be largely in excess of the amount required to provide for the interest on the Bonds, namely: less than £3 per mile per week.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Railway and works are to be properly maintained during the term of the lease, to the satisfaction of railway engineers to be appointed on behalf of the Bondholders.

The Share Capital of the Company is 500,000 dols., in 5,000 Shares of 100 dols. each.

The price of the Bonds now offered at £95 per £100 Bond compares favourably with that of the Bonds of the St. John and Maine Railway, quoted in the London Stock Exchange Official List at 111—113, and of the New Brunswick Railway, quoted in the same list at 102—104, and also with the price of issue of the Bonds of the Temiscouta Railway, recently placed in London at £100 per £100 Bond.

Copies of the Acts of Parliament affecting the railway, and of the Mortgage and Trust Deed, and lease, and of other documents substantiating the foregoing statements, can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Hubbard, Son, and Eve, Solicitors, 110, Cannon-street, E.C., London.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from Messrs. Kenneth McLea and Co., 191 and 192, Gresham House, E.C., the London agents, and from Messrs. Haggard, Hale and Pixley, Stock Brokers, 26, Austin Friars, E.C., London.

Forms of Application can also be obtained at the London and South-Western Bank, Limited, 168, 169, and 170, Fenchurch-street, and 70, Gracechurch-street, E.C., London, or any of its branches, to whom applications for Bonds must be forwarded, accompanied by the deposit of £5 per Bond.

The Directors and officials of the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick are as follows:—

DIRECTORS.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., Chatham, N.B. President.
Alexander Gibson, Esq., Marysville, N.B., Vice-president and Managing Director.
Alexander Gibson, jun., Esq.
Alfred Rowley, Esq.
John Gibson, Esq.
W. B. Snowball, Esq.

BANKERS IN CANADA.

The Bank of Montreal, Chatham.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Thomas Hoben, Esq.

SECRETARY.—G. F. Gregory, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—Gibson, New Brunswick.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. Kenneth McLea and Co., 191 and 192, Gresham House, E.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LANBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, August 27, 1888.